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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Many Factors Found Entering Increasing Imports of Foods; Price Angle Shows Up Sharply

Effects of Crop Reduction and Drought on Issue are Analyzed

Comparisons Made

Foreign Trade Figures of 1931 and 1935 Show Favorable Trade Balance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 4—A good many inquiring citizens persistently ask: "Why should there be increasing imports of farm products into the United States at the very time that Uncle Sam is paying farmers heavily not to grow certain crops?" The Republican National Committee is already making the question a prominent campaign issue, with the publication of a hard-hitting pamphlet titled "Roosevelt the Importer," but it attributes the chief blame not to crop restriction but to the reciprocal trade policy.

Official Figures

Most sets of figures and arguments compiled on this subject have a partisan motive. It is not simple to penetrate through the maze. The following statistics, selected from official sources, furnish a background:

(000 omitted)	1935	1934	1931
Imports	$2,047,540	$1,655,055	$2,090,635
Exports	2,281,766	2,132,800	2,424,289
Imports for			
Cons'mpt'n	2,038,905	1,636,003	2,088,458
Free of duty	1,205,992	991,161	1,391,693
Dutiable	832,913	644,842	696,762

Significant Points

These figures, not generally quoted by those seeking to make a case on the subject, indicate several significant points:

1. That although farm imports have increased (detailed figures below) general exports have also increased, so that in 1935, as in 1934, the United States had a sizable "favorable trade balance." In 1935 it amounted to about $250,000,000, and in 1934 to $500,000,000. The latter condition was seriously unbalanced, and was only righted by extensive gold imports into the United States: an undesirable condition that could not long continue. Presumably, the increased farm imports helped to right an unbalance.

2. Dutiable imports increased appreciably more than nondutiable ones, indicating principally that American prices were sufficiently high above world prices to make it profitable for foreign producers to pay the American tariff.

3. In general, however, American foreign trade in 1935 roughly equaled the same trade in 1931—an early depression year which in many respects was similar to 1935. Total imports and exports were almost the same, the only appreciable difference being between dutiable and nondutiable imports, where the balance of the two had shifted slightly.

Far Less Alarming

These figures—which take all foreign trade in broad perspective—reveal a far less alarming picture than the isolated figures on certain farm imports. T. A. Bisson writing in the latest Foreign Policy Association of March 15, 1936, says of them: "The international economic position occupied by the United States affords slight justification for raising new barriers against imports. Although a creditor nation, with large unpaid debts outstanding, this country still sells more goods than it buys. In the long run, unless the United States increases its imports, it cannot expect to maintain even its present level of exports."

But it is true that certain farm imports have increased more than imports in general, and much more than exports. By the same token, the great bulk of farm imports which are in commodities not produced commercially in the United States, has not increased alarmingly.

Drought Period

The following tabulation, though extending only to February, 1935, covers the initial period of both drought and crop-restriction program:

(II)—Percentage of Imports From July, 1934,-February, 1935, as Compared With the Same Period in the 10 Preceding Years:

	P.C
Feeds and fodders	286
Sugar	105
Fruits	90
Fruits, excluding bananas	75
Vegetable oils and oilseeds	86
Meats	83
Vegetables	49
Wool	44
Dairy products	39
Eggs and egg products	22

From these figures, too, several conclusions are evident—although it must be stated that for the full period of 1935 many of the figures might be somewhat higher:

1. Only one group of farm products, feeds and fodders, is greatly above the 10-year average.

2. That farm imports in general—which constitute noncompetitive crops—are lower than during most of the previous period.

3. That imports of sugar are higher, although sugar is on a quota

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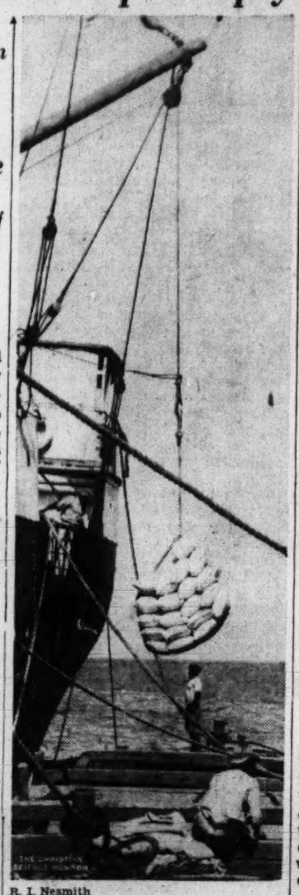

R. I. Nesmith

Foreign Trade

End of AAA Tax Partly Reflected By Cheaper Food

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 4—In a study of the extent to which removal of the processing tax has reduced the housewife's grocery bill, the consumers' counsel of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration disclosed today that in the two months following the Supreme Court's Jan. 6 decision, the price of 10 foods from which 83 cents in taxes were removed dropped only 52 cents.

The processing tax, the consumers' counsel concludes, was not alone responsible for high prices of food, else the price by this time would have fallen in an amount equal to that formerly collected in taxes.

Tax Demand Made

Apparently, the AAA officials say, some processors were not passing the full amount of the tax along to their customers or were not deducting it from the price they paid farmers.

The counsel's disclosure of the 52-cent saving to housewives on 10 important foods comes at a time when a demand is being made for restoration of processing taxes to the new

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Lindbergh Case Brings Cry For Trial Reforms

Princeton Group Demands Full Inquiry With That End in View

Reaction Is Swift

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 4—A somber sense of dissatisfaction with the machinery of American justice is the well-nigh universal reaction to the finale of the Lindbergh case, marked by a delay of 415 days between jury conviction of Bruno Richard Hauptmann for first degree murder, and actual execution of the sentence.

Probably the most celebrated criminal case in a generation, the harrowing details have been aggrandized by the sensational press, dragged into the mire of local politics, and before conclusion caused the flight from his native land of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, his wife and small son.

Like the Hall-Mills murder case that preceded it, the latest example of lumbering justice occurred in the State of New Jersey, and from first to last has been a carnival for the sensational press, which capitalized heavily from it.

Seek to Fix Responsibility

The aftermath of the Lindbergh case is a movement originating among a group of Princeton University professors, including President Harold Willis Dodd, to attempt to fix the responsibility for the long delay, which movement is coupled with the hope of finding some means of improving judicial procedure.

A large section of the public which is normally indifferent to such matters, and would prefer to see crime news minimized in newspapers, has been forced by this and the Hall-Mills case to take recognition of the faults of present procedure and now appears bent on examining the whole matter.

A chronology of the case tells the grim story better than many paragraphs:

March 1, 1932—Lindbergh baby kidnaped.
Sept. 19, 1934—Hauptmann arrested.
Jan. 2, 1935—Hauptmann trial begun.
Feb. 13, 1935—Hauptmann convicted of first degree murder; execution set for week of March 18.
Oct. 9, 1935—Appeal rejected by Court of Errors and Appeals.
Dec. 9, 1935—Appeal rejected by Supreme Court.
Jan. 11, 1936—Court of Pardons rejects clemency petition.
Jan. 14, 1936—United States Circuit Court denies Hauptmann writ to stay execution.
March 30—Pardon Court denies second clemency petition.
April 3—Execution occurs.

One Foreign View

Commenting on this amazing record of cat-and-mouse playing with a convicted murderer by the law, the newspaper Der Tag of Vienna (where hanging follows three hours after conviction of capital offenses) comments, according to the Associated Press:

"The American authorities made this affair a ghastly theatrical piece for the whole scandalized world to witness. Hauptmann is not a person deserving sympathy but the show put on at Trenton was scarcely less despicable than the crime of which he was accused."

The chronology shows that the time of the actual Hauptmann trial

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U. S.-British Parity Issue Held at End

Ship-for-Ship Equality Is No Longer Required, U. S. Chief Says

Plans 50 Cruisers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 4—Dramatically emphasizing the recent transformation in Anglo-American relations, particularly over naval matters, Admiral William H. Standley, chief of naval operations, yesterday declared that the United States no longer requires absolute ship-for-ship parity with Britain, nor feels that a superior British cruiser force is a threat to American interests.

The admiral strongly favored an immediate program of battleship replacement and announced that he would urge on Congress authorization of a new light cruiser program, which would have as its objective a cruiser fleet of 50 ships, as compared with 70 for Britain.

But he made it clear that what the British Navy builds no longer is the prime determinant of American naval needs.

Tonnage Parity Unimportant

He recognized that each has special needs and that each should feel free to satisfy its needs, regardless of what the other builds. But he insisted that it is no longer of any importance whether actual tonnage parity is maintained.

Such sentiments from the ranking officer of the United States Navy mark an almost complete reversal of professional attitude and policy. The 1927 naval conference at Geneva broke up over Anglo-American suspicion and jealousy. Newspaper correspondents following that conference noted frequently, according to a contemporary analysis, "the underlying feeling that a future war between the United States and Great Britain, while not probable, was possible."

Asmosphere of Suspicion

The same analysis declared that "both delegations at Geneva seemed to premise their naval calculations on the possible existence of war in the future either between Great Britain and the United States, or between Great Britain and a third state, which would threaten the rights of the United States as a neutral."

In such an atmosphere England refused to recognize the American right to parity in cruiser tonnage while the American delegation refused to agree to anything which would limit their right to build heavy cruisers with big guns. The conference broke up.

Four years later they tried again to reach an understanding. Admiral William V. Pratt, then Chief of Operations, had adopted a more conciliatory attitude in which the younger element in the navy concurred. But Admiral Hilary P. Jones, chairman of the General Board, was so outraged at the limitation accepted on heavy cruisers that he resigned from the delegation and returned to Washington to wage a strenuous campaign against ratification of the treaty. To him it was a betrayal of American interests and a base surrender to England.

Complete Change in Attitude

In Admiral Standley the change in naval attitude is complete. When analyzing future American needs, he looks toward the far Pacific, and not toward England. Just as British officials have insisted of late that American naval strength is no longer taken into consideration in estimating British needs, Admiral Standley holds that Anglo-American parity is an abstract and desirable formula, but one which need not be interpreted arbitrarily in terms of ships.

He goes even further, and concedes that England does have certain peculiar needs resulting from her far-flung empire which the United States does not have. He insists that British cruiser superiority would not violate the fundamental of parity, since the British cruiser fleet would of necessity be more widely dispersed. Therefore the United States could have effective parity even though inferior in cruiser numbers.

Favors Light Cruisers

Coincident with the transformation in the navy's attitude toward England which springs from a far-reaching diplomatic understanding is also a marked change in its policy on the size of cruisers. At the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Spain Takes Drastic Action To Stem Outflow of Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—With the swing of the political pendulum to the Left, Spain is once more faced with the flight of capital abroad. Following Italy's example, the Spanish authorities have devised measures to counter attempts not only to carry bank notes out of the country but to bring them back to Spain without the authorities' knowledge.

The mere announcement of the program of the Socialists caused a mild panic among the moneyed classes. A run on the Bank of Spain followed. Thousands attempted to cross the frontiers into France, Portugal and Gibraltar with their current account balance converted into peseta bills. Searchers reaped a rich harvest for the Treasury which confiscated the bills and inflicted heavy fines.

Must Be Registered

The new decree obliges holders of peseta notes abroad to deliver them up for registration. Notes not so registered and covered lose their validity in Spain. Even those duly registered can only be passed through an account current after authorization by the Clearing House in Madrid.

Very short notice was given to holders of Spanish bank notes affected by the decree. Registration in Europe had to take place within eight days from the date of its publication so that after March 25, unless en route for Europe, travelers were automatically dispossessed of their cash unless they had obtained a "guia." Thirty days in the case of America and other continents appeared an equally insufficient period.

Clandestine Bourses

The immediate result of the announcement of these measures has been the slump of the peseta in Paris. The decree brought about a discrimination between the "legal" and the "illegal" peseta. Clandestine bourses, known as "bolsas negras," commenced operations to buy "illegal" pesetas at a low price. Thus it is seen how control, though effective, leads to complications and trade restrictions.

Owing to the flight of capital and anxiousness concerning the future of Spain under "Left" pressure, the issue of bank notes was augmented considerably. A recent balance sheet showed an increase of 130,000,000 pesetas (nearly $20,000,000), bringing the total issue up to 5,300,000,000 pesetas. This, however, is backed by gold to some 40 per cent.

Delay on Applications

The peseta exchange, pegged to gold, consequently shows remarkable steadiness, despite the drain resulting from an adverse trade balance. Slowly but surely, the Centro de Contratacion de la Moneda (Peseta Exchange Control Board) is dealing with long-standing appli-

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England Rules Out 12 P. M.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—It has now been established in England that there is no such time as 12 p. m.

A legal decision to this effect has been made in the English courts.

A motorist was charged at Kettering with parking his car on the wrong side of the road, beside a sign which said distinctly that there must be no parking "between 10 a. m. and 12 p. m." The defense maintained, apparently more with humor than hope of success, that 12 p. m. is no time at all, means nothing and is not once mentioned in an Act of Parliament. Therefore, the solicitor argued, the local council had itself committed an offense in erecting the sign.

This defense was upheld. The facts were verified and it was discovered that according to law 12 p. m. just does not exist. One must say 12 midnight. For 12 a. m. one must say 12 noon.

Lawyers here have been arguing the case out ever since. It is pointed out that 12 p. m., although it suggests night time, is no time at all, representing zero, which is not measurable. Or, it is argued, if it is measurable then 12 a. m. 12 hours after the meridian is midnight, too. But if 12 p. m. is the opposite of 12 a. m., and 12 a. m. is obviously midnight, then 12 p. m. is midday. But since midday is the meridian, it cannot be at the same time 12 hours after the meridian.

It is felt here that at last England is coming nearer to understanding why 12 p. m. has been known as the "witching hour."

New Zeppelin Soars Above Famous Graf

International

Looking From the Promenade Deck of the Hindenburg Over Lake Constance

New 'Zep' Arrives At Rio de Janeiro On Maiden Voyage

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 4 (AP)—The new German Zeppelin, Hindenburg, completed successfully today its first voyage from Europe across the south Atlantic to South America, coming to its mooring at 7:50 a. m. (5:50 a. m., E. S. T.).

The great airship carried 37 passengers, 19 of whom are starting back to Europe tomorrow on their round trip.

The Hindenburg, which left Friedrichshafen, Germany, Tuesday, arrived over Rio de Janeiro at 3:50 a. m. (1:50 a. m., E. S. T.) and circled over the city for four hours before being moored.

The huge dirigible was safely placed inside its hangar at Santa Cruz after the most careful landing maneuvers ever seen here.

The passengers were taken to the city by train and automobile. The Hindenburg will be placed on exhibition at noon today.

New Zeppelin Ordered For Netherlands' Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—Negotiations are well advanced here for the purchase by Netherlands' interests of an airship of the same type as the new Hindenburg, largest in the world.

The Netherlands Steamship Company has been watching the progress of the latest German Zeppelin, and now intend to use one on the air route to the East Indies. The purchase price at present mentioned here is about $2,000,000.

A director of the Netherlands Steamship Company, on an inspection trip in Netherlands India recently announced a trial flight to Java by the new dirigible at the end of this year, while this 9000-mile hop would be preceded by test trips to America.

Plans are being worked out here for a regular air connection between the Netherlands and Netherlands India by airship. The trip would take five or six days, following the shipping route. The air connection, carried out twice every week by the Royal Dutch Airlines with fast American Douglas machines, is to continue its more direct way and to handle the faster passenger and mail transport.

Yugoslavia Pardons Political Prisoners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE—Prince Paul, chief regent of Yugoslavia, has just pardoned 172 persons serving long sentences for political offenses. This is a new step in the present Government's policy for reconciling various racial groups and also an attempt to win the support of all democratic elements for the Government in its fight against Fascism.

Dr. Milan Stoyadinovitch, the Prime Minister, by his campaign against the Fascists and against those officers trying to mix in politics, has strengthened the position of his Government. This amnesty will bring him more support.

The present regime, though by no means democratic, is regarded by many as the most liberal Yugoslavia has had for seven years, and the democratic elements accept it out of apprehension that some more oppressive government might take its place.

Mrs. Roosevelt Christens New Aircraft Carrier

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., April 4 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt christened the aircraft carrier Yorktown at 9:56 a. m. E. S. T. today and sent the broad-decked vessel down the ways to become the first ship launched in the Roosevelt naval construction program.

The 17,000 ton vessel, painted a sleek white above the water line, flaunted red, white and blue bunting from her flaring deck towering above the launching platform.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Saturday, April 4

In Ethiopia—Italian Gains Reported Continuing

Addis Ababa—Italian planes for the first time have bombed part of the Ethiopian capital. Five machines circled the city for some 45 minutes, the Associated Press reports, before attacking.

The populace, gathered for Saturday marketing, scattered. Addis Ababa was largely evacuated when the planes swooped down to 100 feet above the airport.

Two of Emperor Haile Selassie's planes were machine-gunned as they stood outside the hangar. One was fired by incendiary bullets.

Crisis Foreseen

From the northern front more Italian victories are reported. Marshal Badoglio in an official communiqué to Rome says the Emperor's Imperial Bodyguard was routed in the Lake Ashangi sector.

Use of gas to open gaps in the Ethiopian line is reported by G. L. Steer in a dispatch to the New York Times. On Emperor Haile Selassie's west flank two chieftains are seen holding the issue of Ethiopia's resistance on sudden collapse. Ras Seyoum and RaRs Kassa, if driven back or prevailed upon to join the Italians, would expose their leader to being surrounded.

Gas Use Charged

Viscount Cecil's protest against use of gas by Italian troops is backed up by Mr. Steer's report of its use. He expresses surprise that evidence has not reached Britain. He and British correspondents have "seen and photographed gas cases in the Quoram area."

British Ambulance Unit No. 1 "chronicled the use of gas by the Italians on the northern front regularly from March 1 until the bombarding of the unit by Italian aircraft forced it to leave Quoram . . ."

Swedish and Norwegian ambulance or Red Cross units made similar reports from other fronts. Dr. Hooper, Canadian, heading an Ethiopian ambulance unit at Naghelli, added his testimony.

Reassuring Britain

Rome—Arrival of Italian troops at Lake Tana does not mean interference with British interests there, Fascist officials declare. Referring to the agreement of 1906 between Britain, France and Italy which divided Ethiopia into spheres of influence, Il Duce's paper, the Milan Popolo d'Italia, said:

"The treaty of 1906 . . . has recognized to Great Britain the right of regulation of waters of Lake Tana, the Blue Nile, and its affluents. . . . Those which are the British right remain and will remain in the whole integrity of British right." (Associated Press report.)

Mussolini Gaining

Il Duce's acceptance of the League's invitation to discuss procedure for negotiating peace comes at a time when his bargaining power is at its highest. Herr Hitler acted belligerently in the Rhineland when Geneva was considering oil sanctions against Italy. Signor Mussolini turns toward peace when he is in better position to dictate its terms, due to preoccupation of Europe with Hitler's coup, and successes in the field.

Italy's position at previous peace proposals shows how its advantage has grown by delays:

August, 1935: British and French offers after tripartite Paris talks. Italy then had not invaded Ethiopia. World's moral condemnation strong.

December 1935: Hoare-Laval proposals. Offered large part of Ethiopia to Italy, with economic concessions in larger area. Italy then under League sanctions, which came into force Nov. 18. Fascist armies held Makale and narrow strip in north.

Southern Advance

January, 1936: Italians advance 268 miles north on southern front.

March 3, 1936: League gives parties to March 10 for replies on negotiating peace. Rhineland coup upset this plan.

March 23: League Committee of Thirteen at London commissions Dr. Madariaga to approach Ethiopia and Italy for purpose of starting peace talks.

March 30 to April 2: Italians make major advances in north at four points. Bomb Harar, Ethiopia's second city, in south.

April 3: Italy accepts Madariaga bid to talk procedure of peace negotiations.

Boat Race—Cambridge Wins Over Oxford

Putney-on-Thames, Eng.—For the thirteenth straight win, Cambridge's Light Blue swept to a five-length victory over Oxford in their annual boat race on the Thames.

Choppy water and a cold northeast wind slowed the shell to 21m. 6s. for the 4¼-mile course. The record, set by Cambridge in 1934, is 18m. 3s.

The Dark Blue gave Cambridge a stiff race in the early minutes. Oxford took the lead at Craven Steps, as described by the Associated Press, after Cambridge had gotten away to a quarter-length lead at the boathouses.

Oxford held its lead to the one-mile mark; then dropped back even, with both crews pulling a strong 29 beat; and raised the beat to go ahead at two miles.

Light Blue Forges Ahead

Halfway home, Cambridge took command of the race. At three miles the coxswain's Light Blue blazer and cap, bent forward in Cambridge's

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Boston News Today:

Port Authorities Urge That Queen Mary Come Here
Symphony Hall Must Pay Taxes, Court Decides
Road "Mopes" Scored by Goodwin in Letter
Grand Jury Will Look Into Beano on April 14
Curley Stops Issuance of Cards to Job Seekers
Maynard Defends Reciprocal Trade Agreements

These and other stories of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

Britain Bars New Locarno Conference

Eden Feels Geneva Meeting Affords Sufficient Opportunity

Paris to Negotiate

Flandin Wants to Submit Both French and German Plans for League Action

LONDON, April 4 (AP)—British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden today rejected a formal French request for a meeting of the remaining Locarno signatories at Brussels April 8.

Pointing out that a session of the League of Nations Committee of 13 already had been called, Mr. Eden said a Locarno conference would not be desirable at present.

The Foreign Secretary asserted that the League Committee meeting would afford an ample opportunity for an exchange of views on proposals and counter-proposals for European security.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 4—Britain has suggested that next week's meeting of the Committee of 13 at Geneva affords ample opportunity for the contemplated parley of Locarno powers, the Monitor understands.

The French Government proposed that a meeting of the remaining Locarno powers be held either at Paris or Brussels next week. It is understood that British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, in conversation with the Belgian ambassador and the French chargé d'affaires, urged that the gathering already arranged of the Committee of 13 at Geneva should prove adequate.

It is denied here authoritatively that the possibility has been considered of any bargain based on the idea of Germany's abandoning her Rhineland fortifications in return for the dropping of the proposed staff conversations to which Britain is fully committed. These conversations, however, have not yet commenced, the procedure for them having not yet been fully settled.

Meanwhile it is emphasized in British official circles that whatever may be the French attitude toward sanctions against Italy there is no weakening on the British Government's part in this respect.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, April 4—France has agreed conditionally to negotiate with Germany.

This is the real significance of the new French peace plan, whose existence was first revealed exclusively in The Christian Science Monitor last Monday, was officially announced after a diplomatic conference of ambassadors held here yesterday.

The French Government poses three conditions which must be accepted by Germany before negotiations can begin. But in official circles here the impression prevails that satisfactory formulæ will eventually be found capable of conciliating these conditions with the German insistence on equality of rights.

Want to Stop Forts

The first condition is still set as a gesture by the Reich to restore respect for international law, and this means essentially some sort of an engagement for limiting the construction of fortifications in the Rhineland. This point is expected to be the principal subject of discussion at the conference of Locarno Powers next week.

The second condition is that Germany shall accept France's plan—or a modified version of it—as a basis for negotiations, instead of Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's own proposals.

Under League Aegis

Third, France insists that negotiations shall take place under the auspices and "within the spirit" of the League of Nations.

The French Foreign Minister, Pierre Etienne Flandin, is understood to favor submission of both German and French plans to the League Council, presumably early in May after the French elections.

The French Government's peace proposals, as already outlined by the Monitor, consist essentially of plans for organizing collective security in Europe on a basis of mutual assistance pacts closely related to the League Covenant. They are also understood to include—as does the Hitler plan—world security and an economic conference to be held this summer, probably at Geneva.

Berlin Still Protests General Staff Parleys As Harmful to Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, April 4—British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's House of Commons speech appears to have satisfied Germany, except his reference to the Anglo-French-Belgian general staff conversations. These conversations are today the subject of one of those mass attacks which are possible only in a country

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Many Factors Entering Increased Imports of Foods

(Continued from Page 1)

against which domestic producers do not seriously protest—most propaganda is for higher imports of sugar.

Appreciable Jump

Nevertheless, it is true that in some products, the increase in imports has been appreciable. To the next figures, then:

(III) Most Striking Products

Commodity	1935	1934	5-yr. Ave. 1928-33
Cattle (head)	378,000	66,000	254,000
Beef, canned (lbs)	76,309,000	46,674,000	45,438,000
Wheat (bu.)	27,439,000	7,737,000	15,139,000
Corn (bu.)	44,242,000	2,959,000	663,000
Oats (bu.)	10,107,000	5,580,000	254,000

(IV) Canadian Treaty Results

Commodity	Imports January 1935	January 1936
Fresh pork	$4,386	$76,010
Cattle	54,483	457,962
Cheese	7,863	96,727
Horses	15,315	98,500
Turnips	45,124	118,757
Potatoes	2,414	27,853
Milk powder	9,387	28,348
Fresh beef	4,097	23,713
Bacon and hams	8,233	21,623
Wool	7,110	159,598
Poultry	698	7,359

Four Causes

Boiling down all these factors, it is evident that there has been an increase in American importation of foodstuffs, springing from four causes:

1. The drought.
2. The crop restriction program.
3. Attractive American prices—above world levels.
4. The reciprocal trade program.

The trade program began to affect imports appreciably only in 1936, and for that only a single month is available. During 1935 scarcely any concessions under the program were open to agricultural products, and few imports can be traced to that source until January, 1936. On the strength of the foregoing table—which is taken from figures of the Republican National Committee—the committee concludes that the country's dairy industry has been "almost wrecked." As a matter of fact, the table includes such items as fresh pork, milk powder, fresh beef, bacon, hams, and wool on which no concessions whatever were made by the United States. Increases in these commodities must be traced to sources other than the trade program.

May Be Suspended

Judgment on the effect of the Canadian treaty may, therefore, be suspended for a few months. The other causes of farm imports may, however, be explored.

It is not easy to say to what extent the crop-restriction program was responsible, and to what extent the drought, in considering most of the imports listed under III or IV. Wheat and corn are the only two commodities which were under crop control that have been imported in material quantities. The test question is: "Had there been no crop restriction program, how many of these imports would have been necessary anyway, because of the drought, and its after-effects, such as continued shortage of feed, etc.?"

The fairest answer seems to be: "Most, if not all." It is perceived, for instance, that in crops like oats whose production was stimulated appreciably, rather than retarded by the crop restriction program as farmers transferred acreage from wheat or corn to these crops, the increases in importation were fully as great as in the case of the restricted crops. Hay, cheese, butter, etc., increased in importation between 1933, 1934 and 1935 not because American farmers were being paid not to produce them, but because there was not a sufficient supply—at a sufficiently low price—in all parts of the United States.

Wheat and Corn

In the case of wheat and corn it is almost equally clear that the cause for greater imports was not crop-control directly, but drought and price. Thus, it is estimated that the drought in 1934 reduced wheat production by about 300,000,000 bushels. During that period, 7,737,000 bushels of wheat were imported, and in 1935, 27,439,000 bushels. Some of the wheat was noncompetitive, either coming as seed to replace rust-struck wheat, or to regions where importation was cheaper than paying freight rates. It is seen, therefore, that after the most severe drought in its history, the United States was forced to import only about 10 per cent of its domestic production.

During the same year, 1934, the crop reduction program is estimated to have reduced wheat output by 54,224,000 bushels. It is fairly obvious that the total of some 35,000,000 bushels of wheat imported in 1934-35 was to replace part of the 300,000,000 lost by drought, rather than the 54,224,000 reduced by crop control.

As for corn, a total of some 47,000,000 bushels was imported in the two years, as against an estimated drought loss of 99,744,000 bushels and a crop-control reduction of 181,685,000 in 1934.

The Price Angle

A far more revealing explanation of the entire range of farm imports is derived by tackling the price angle. In 1932, and the years immediately before, there was still a considerable export of American farm products, and a relatively small import—except for noncompetitive products—principally because American prices were fully as low as general world prices, and in many instances below the cost of production.

The American farmer, it is well known, was in serious distress. Under such circumstances, there were bound to be heavy exports and slight imports. The Roosevelt Administration sought by possibly artificial means to raise farm prices, and has succeeded in doing so in most crops. Some of these prices are two or three times higher than in 1932. The rest of the world has come along much more slowly.

The first result in the United States has been a great increase of economic security on the farms, and increased buying power. Farm prosperity is held to be fundamental, and farm prices a great key to national well-being. But as long as farm prices are higher than the world price levels, there will be increased imports of farm products into the United States—unless prohibitive duties are applied.

It is likely, therefore, that had there been no drought in 1934 and no crop restriction program, there would still have been extensive imports of foodstuffs into the United States if the American price level—for whatever reason—had been above the world price level plus tariff. So, if some new farm relief plan, based on other factors than crop restriction, were devised and applied, it would siphon farm products into the United States whenever the gap between the home price and the foreign price were enough to pay for the tariff margin.

Thus, prosperity for the American farmer is always likely to cast a seeming shadow: the shadow of farm imports, whenever the rest of the world does not enjoy the benefits of better prices too. Following this argument, to cease and desist from paying American farmers "not to produce" would have no effect on farm imports unless and until American prices dropped. And if prices did drop, both the American farming and industrial communities would probably suffer far more in buying power and general prosperity than they have done from the relative handful of farm imports that were competitive in the last two years.

Moreover, many of the farm imports have gone to industrial sections of the country, and have served to lower prices to the consumer—whatever that meant to farmers. In New England, for instance, a good deal of feed grain was imported for dairy cattle. Had this cheaper grain not been available, the cost of milk and butter to the Boston consumer would have been greater than it was. Moreover, under the theory that every dollar's worth of imports means a dollar's worth of exports in the end, the industrial exporting sections of the country would tend to benefit from farm imports, for the exchange credits received by a foreign farm exporter would be almost certain to flow back to American industrial exporters. This would tend to right the balance between processing tax-paying New England and the processing tax-receiving Midwest.

As a matter of fact, the new farm relief policy—the soil conservation act—aims only to transfer 30,000,000 acres from soil-depleting crops to soil-conserving ones. This compares with 300,000,000 acres now estimated to be in soil-depleting crops. Of that total, probably not as much as 10 per cent is in crops with which foreign imports might compete.

Likely to Continue

Nevertheless, so long as a policy of paying farmers to grow one kind of crops instead of another continues, and farm imports continue—however normal and regular these are in the American economy—there will probably be complaints. The question is likely to be a campaign issue.

But even if the policy of farm subsidy is abrogated, farm imports will always continue in some measure because the United States requires some of them. They are likely to continue in proportion to two factors: the purchasing power of the United States as reflected in its general economic well-being, and the comparison of American prices with foreign prices.

The first factor caused large food imports through the 1920 decade, although American production was at bumper heights; the second factor, combined with rejuvenating prosperity, the drought, and crop restriction, brought the imports back to life in 1934 and 1935. Some authorities, among them Henry A. Wallace, the Secretary of Agriculture, claim that the imports began to decline in late 1935. Of that, it is too early to judge.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

stern, kept time to the stroke a length and a half ahead of the Oxford bow.

Around the last bend Cambridge's powerful 36-stroke safeguarded its lead, despite Oxford's desperate spurt.

Although Cambridge of late years has had the race pretty much its own way, the total score since 1829 gives Cambridge only a seven-race lead, 47 to 40, with a dead heat in 1877.

Color and background of race: Sports Page.

Dirigible—Hindenburg Lands Safely in Brazil

Rio de Janeiro— Successful completion of the Hindenburg's first flight from Germany to South America foreshadows her scheduled pioneering on North Atlantic routes.

The world's largest and newest airship came to her moorings like a veteran, under the careful guidance of Dr. Hugo Eckener. Thirty-seven "first flight" pasengers alighted. Nineteen of them prepared to make the round trip to Europe, the Associated Press reports.

Little Entente—Czechs Bar Protest on Austria

Czechoslovakia again shakes the Little Entente from within. Yugoslavia and Roumania find their third partner blocking united protest against Austria's revival of conscription in violation of the Treaty of St. Germain.

Czechoslovakia refused to join a protest to the League of Nations. More, Prague went right ahead with signature of a trade and tourist agreement with Vienna.

Under the agreement, both Czechoslovakia and Austria stand to increase mutual exchange of goods and tourists.

The Little Entente press raged. Nicholas Titulescu, Foreign Minister of Roumania, canceled plans to leave London. His actions usually trace some vital Little Entente development.

France and Belgium flew to each other's support in diplomatic representations against German repudiation of the Locarno Pact, and further violation of the Versailles Treaty. Yugoslavia and Roumania, faced with similar action against another of the peace treaties of 1919, joined efforts.

At Bucharest, Roumanian Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs Radulescu talked with the Yugoslav and Czech ministers. Austria's move was condemned as leading on to Bulgarian and Hungarian rearmament.

Entente Rifts

Once before in recent months Czechoslovakia has strained the Little Entente. Again it was over Austria. Last July Vienna lifted the law of banishment from Prince Otto. Yugoslavia and Roumania were exercised over dangers of a Hapsburg restoration. Prague kept cool. Some Czech quarters accepted Vienna's act with complaisance.

Despite this and other internal wrenches, the Little Entente holds together on its basic aim of resisting loss of territories gained from the defeated Central Powers.

Swastika—Training Decreed for Reich's Children

Berlin—National Socialist Germany carries the Swastika nearer to the cradle. Italy since 1934 has had the Balilla, for compulsory premilitary training of boys from 8 to 14. Now Germany calls boys and girls from 10 to 11 for training in Swastika ideals.

The plan includes recruitment eventually of all youth between 10 and 18. Until April 20, according to the Associated Press, recruiting of the classes of 1925 and 1926 will be voluntary.

Object: To strengthen the children "physically and morally."

In Other Countries

Italy, in addition to the Balilla, has:
Fascist Youths of Combat, 14 to 18.

Russia: Young Communist Organization, boys and girls from 11 to 15. Teaches "rudiments of physical culture and military technique." Founded in 1920.

End of AAA Tax Partly Reflected By Cheaper Food

(Continued from Page 1)

tax bill. A special memorandum received by Senate leaders from President Roosevelt today was interpreted as indicating that he considers this form of taxes essential for balancing the ordinary budget in view of new proposals for large-scale flood control and flood relief appropriations.

Distribution of Cost

The market basket studied by the consumers' counsel included pork, flour and white bread on which the total tax was estimated to be 83 cents. It was found that the consumer is now getting the larger part of the sum formerly paid in taxes in the form of lower pork prices. A smaller portion is going to farmers in the form of higher prices for live hogs and a still smaller part is being retained by processors and distributors. Before the tax was removed, most experts here believed the full amount of the tax would be added to the farm price of hogs and the consumer would continue to pay high prices.

The former processing tax on wheat was 30 cents a bushel. Passed along to the consumer, it added about 0.7 of a cent to the price of a pound of flour and 0.5c to a loaf of white bread. From December to the end of February, the retail price of flour dropped 0.6 of a cent, bread 0.3 of a cent.

Reasons Are Presented

One reason the full amount of the tax money may not yet be coming back to the consumers in lower bread prices, AAA officials say, is because some bakers are probably still using flour purchased while the tax was in effect.

Henry Belz, a St. Louis provision representative, told the House Ways and Means Committee today that the proposed "windfall" tax to regain $100,000,000 in uncollected and impounded processing levies would ruin many small packers. He testified that his firm operated at a loss under the AAA.

U. S.-British Parity Issue Held at End

(Continued from Page 1)

time of both the Geneva and the first London naval conference prevailing opinion in the American Navy demanded large 10,000-ton cruisers carrying eight-inch guns. The agreement at the 1931 conference to limit the number of such ships and put cruiser tonnage into lighter cruisers was bitterly opposed by the older admirals.

Yesterday Admiral Standley characterized these large cruisers as "pocket battleships," said they were all very well for certain purposes, but that the Navy now has a very real need for the lighter type for operation with the fleet. He said the big cruiser is of far less value with the fleet than the light, an opinion which would have been construed almost as treason by the Navy high command of 10 years ago.

Criticized by Stirling

The emphasis he laid on this point of the small cruiser was evidently an answer to Admiral Yates Stirling, retired, who criticized the treaty severely for the six-year holiday in big cruisers. Reflecting the attitude of the older naval generation, Admiral Stirling had insisted that only the big cruisers meet American needs. Admiral Standley had no patience with this point of view, explaining repeatedly that the navy now has all the big cruisers it will need for 10 or 15 years, but that it is badly in need of light.

It was in connection with this that he revealed his intent to recommend to Congress a new program of light cruiser construction, a move which incidentally marks the first official step here for naval expansion beyond the limits of the expiring treaty. Under the existing program the navy will reach the old treaty limits in cruisers by the middle of 1939. At that time it will have a total of 37 cruisers, of which only 10 will be so-called light cruisers. The other 27 will all be in the neighborhood of 10,000 tons in size.

Total Fleet of 50

The Admiral feels that when the current program is completed Congress should authorize a new cruiser program calling for three of four ships a year until the cruiser total reaches approximately 50. He wants these ships to be very small, possibly as small as 6000 tons, and designed primarily to ward off a destroyer attack on the battle fleet.

The net effect of this expression of official naval opinion is one more outward bit of evidence of the understanding between the two nations, particularly over naval matters and in regard to the Far East, which has been developing gradually during recent years and finally attained full recognition during the recent naval deliberations in London.

There is in no sense a formal naval agreement, but there is a full recognition that British and American interests are mutual in most respects. The latent suspicion between the professional navies of the two countries is almost entirely eliminated. The pendulum has swung far since 1927.

Bone Fishing Keeps Roosevelt Busy

MIAMI, Fla., April 4 (AP)—President Roosevelt tried his skill yesterday at bone fishing, the gamest of fish in southern waters, off Andros Island in the Bahamas.

Another round of "excellent fishing" was reported yesterday by the vacationing President in the unusually deep waters near Green Cay in the tongue of the ocean. Bone fishing is performed in shallow water.

Meanwhile, mail pouches were being filled here today to be flown by navy planes to the President this afternoon.

Mr. Roosevelt is within striking distance now of the United States coastline and is probably figuring on a return to shore some time over the week end, possibly Monday.

Japan's New Foreign Minister Calmed China's Troubled Waters

Wide World

Hachiro Arita
Japan's New Foreign Minister Recalled From Post in China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Although he arrived in China simultaneously with the unprecedented disorders of the military coup of late February in Tokyo, Hachiro Arita, Japan's new Ambassador, managed to preserve an unruffled calm and a steady conviction that better times were coming. Now he has been transferred back to Tokyo to be the new Foreign Minister in the Hirota Cabinet, where these qualities should prove even more useful.

Soon after arrival in China, he emphasized the view that nothing which might result from the younger militarists' outbreak could affect Japanese policy abroad—a view counter to Chinese fears, freely expressed, that in due course there might develop a stronger Japanese policy toward both China and Soviet Russia.

Triple Effort

The United States, Japan and Great Britain must work in harmony in the Far East, Mr. Arita told The Christian Science Monitor's correspondent in the course of a lengthy discussion of the whole position in the Orient while Ambassador to China. He emphasized that it was not at all his belief that there could or should be anything describable as a formal agreement among these three nations as against China, but merely a co-operative attitude respecting each others' rights and China's rights equally.

Japan in no way contemplates a policy which could be construed as infringing upon other existing interests of any nation in China, the Ambassador declared. An "open door" policy on trade matters is wholly satisfactory to Japan, according to Mr. Arita.

No "Dual Diplomacy"

He also made clear that he regarded himself as Japan's only authorized spokesman in China and said that any question of a "dual diplomacy," with the army and the Foreign Office representatives carrying on independent simultaneous negotiations, must be regarded as a thing of the past.

Questioned with reference to the now-famous Hirota three-point policy on which there has been divergence of view as to whether China has accepted or not, Mr. Arita expressed the belief that the National Government actually has expressed acquiescence in the fundamental principles of this policy—suppression of anti-Japanese organizations, economic co-operation between China, Japan and "Manchoukuo," and Sino-Japanese joint operations against Communism—but that for reasons of domestic policy it was considered inexpedient for Nanking to make public admission of the fact.

Communism Live Issue

Communism Mr. Arita regards as far from a dead issue in China, and he expressed himself as strongly of the belief that China and Japan must work together against it.

On the other hand, the Chinese press continues to take a skeptical view of the outlook and its reactions to the activities of the Japanese military in Tokyo have uniformly been to fear a stronger drive against China. Immediately after the recent coup, the China Times voiced an apparently widespread sentiment by declaring that "by all indications, this will mean the prologue of another tragedy of world history"; the Sin Wan Pao said "the situation is extremely serious and we should not look at its developments as if we were watching a fire raging through houses across a river."

The Sin Wan Pao forecast that Japanese policy will be altered to afford compromise with the high-spirited young military officers and to turn attention abroad, rather than letting the officers take further part in political struggle at home.

New Locarno Talks Held Unnecessary

(Continued from Page 1)

where the press is government-controlled.

Such conversations, it is declared here, are not only a bad beginning for European peace, but ignore the fact that Germany sees conditions for peace quite other than do the general military staffs of Paris, Brussels and London.

This country is further surprised that it should be said from the British side that Germany need not feel hurt at this action. If only peace and security were wanted, writes the Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz, which express Foreign Office opinion, then what Germany has done should suffice. No relief of the present situation or any progress is possible, this communiqué adds, by gratification of vanity and sensitiveness at the expense of German honor.

How seriously Germany regards these military staff conversations may be judged from the reports here that two days ago this country offered to give its guarantee not to proceed with the fortification of the Rhineland zone during the proposed interim period of four months, provided Britain did not participate in the military staff conversations. Britain having refused to comply, the offer lapsed automatically.

It was realized here that such a "quid pro quo" seemed difficult in the light of Britain's previous commitments to France and Belgium.

Madariaga Wants Geneva For African Peace Talks

GENEVA, April 4 (AP)—The League of Nations announced today that the Conciliation Committee of 13 would meet before Easter to receive a report from its chairman, Salvador de Madariaga of Spain, on his attempt to bring peace between Italy and Ethiopia.

The League was consulting the Governments concerned as to whether they preferred April 8 or 9 as the date for the meeting.

Italy has signified a readiness to exchange views on peace, but only after Easter and preferably in Rome, officials said.

Premier Benito Mussolini has not yet outlined his peace terms.

Señor de Madriaga was understood to favor Geneva as the scene for all conciliatory conversations, and desired fresh instructions from the Council Committee.

Informed Italian sources expressed the belief that Il Duce now would want much more from Ethiopia, as his price for peace, asserting he might even demand an Italian mandate for all non-Amharic sections of Emperor Haile Selassie's empire.

Philadelphia Drivers Pay $30,000 in Fines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 3—Philadelphia's new traffic court, which replaced the old towing squad at the end of January, has already collected $30,107.43 in fines. During March alone the returns were $16,793.81, compared with a monthly average of $8490 under the towing-squad plan.

Among those fined on the last day of the month was Patrick H. Kelly, brother of John B. Kelly, secretary of revenue for the State and chairman of the Democratic City Committee. He had parked overtime on a downtown street.

"I'm in charge of WPA projects and was attending to federal government business," Mr. Kelly complained to the magistrate, Charles Amodei. But the latter was unmoved.

"You've been summoned for parking overtime," he remarked, "and I don't see how I can make an exception in your case. The fine is $3.62."

New Zealand Gallery Buys Art Prints

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—It is sometimes said that art galleries of small towns, whose funds for the purchase of original paintings are very limited, would be wise to buy good reproductions of acknowledged masterpieces, such as Medici prints.

This policy is being adopted by the Napier Arts and Crafts Society New Zealand, which is responsible for the new Art Gallery and Museum in Napier.

The Arts and Craft Society has some original pictures, but it has also bought reproductions, not only Medici prints of old masters, but prints of such moderns as Monet, Cézanne, and Paul Nash.

Veto of LaGuardia On Residence For Relief Overridden

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 4—The board of estimate branch of the municipal assembly yesterday over-rode Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia's veto of the residence requirement bill for emergency relief employment by a vote of 11 to 2. The measure now goes to the Tammany-controlled board of aldermen, which is expected to sustain the action of the board of estimate.

When the measure came before the estimate board today, Mayor LaGuardia was supported only by Raymond B. Ingersoll, borough president of Brooklyn, every other member of the board voting to override the veto. The bill, which is by Borrough President James J. Lyons of the Bronx, provides that prior to appointing any department head of the Emergency Relief Bureau he must have been a resident of New York City for one year save in cases of heads who qualify for relief, who need only have been residents for six months.

Mayor LaGuardia in vetoing the bill voiced the view that if it became law it would jeopardize the funds contributed to city relief by the Federal and State Governments, especially since the temporary emergency relief administration had forbidden any residence qualifications.

Closer Unity Sought For Quaker Groups

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 3—Great hope for a united Quaker faith in America was expressed by Dr. Rufus M. Jones, retired professor of philosophy at Haverford College, in an address at the 225th Arch Street Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends, being held in the historic meeting house at Fourth and Arch Streets.

Dr. Jones himself is a member of the New England Yearly Meeting, and is the clerk of the next Five Years Meeting at which representatives of 12 of the 28 Yearly Meetings in America, will gather. The Five Years Meeting has over 80,000 members. Its last session was held in 1935 in Indiana.

Friends from 14 Yearly Meetings in other parts of the country and abroad were welcomed by the Arch Street group. Letters were also read by the clerk from many other yearly meetings in all parts of the world, all expressing a desire for greater unity and fellowship.

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Some Doubt Is Expressed Of Labor League Proposal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 3—Sharp criticism of Maj. George L. Berry's action in forming "Labor's Nonpartisan League" to work for re-election of President Roosevelt is criticized from friendly as well as hostile circles today. Otherwise, the political scene is starred by Senator William E. Borah's poor showing in the New York presidential primary. That result had been anticipated, but it is taken as another blow, if a minor one, at the Senator's campaign prestige.

From the New Deal side, it is pointed out that Major Berry's league stands a good chance of alienating the American Federation of Labor. It is headed largely by those sympathetic with John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, who recently broke with William Green and the A. F. of L. Mr. Green was mentioned, and apparently consulted, only very indirectly.

May Aid G.O.P.

Under the circumstances, many seem to think the A. F. of L. is likely to be tempted to flirt with the Republicans, as is well precedented in organized labor history, rather than to put all its eggs into a new basket along with those of its opponents.

Major Berry's Republican critics make serious charges. Representative John G. Cooper (R) of Ohio recalls that as recently as March 21 President Roosevelt approved an executive order allocating $100,000 from the WPA relief fund for the continuation of researches into the aftermath of NRA.

"I submit that this is a flagrant diversion of relief funds for the maintenance of a key campaign worker," says Mr. Cooper.

None Goes to Berry

Actually, the $100,000 is to go to Leon Marshall, formerly of the Brookings Institution, who heads a new division in the Department of Commerce, charged with industrial analysis. None of it, Department of Commerce spokesmen say, will go to Major Berry.

But less partisan critics find equal cause to deplore the Berry labor movement. They regard Major Berry's task as a mediator between capital and labor as still important, and regret that he has beclouded it with a party organization. As industrial co-ordinator—a post which Major Berry insists he can continue—there remained much for him to do in working for the benefits of shorter hours, protection of children, and other reforms of the NRA codes. Now, as a political organizer, he is handicapped in effectively performing his task, it is charged.

Farley Clings to Dual Job

Major Berry's assumption of a public office and a political office calls attention once more to James A. Farley's dual role. Despite persistent assurances from the White House that Mr. Farley would resign either as chairman of the Democratic National Committee or as Postmaster General, no such action has been taken.

In view of Mr. Farley's pride in his record as Postmaster General, and President Roosevelt's desire to maintain a united cabinet front for his entire four years, the chances are assessed to be greater that Mr. Farley will remain at his governmental post.

Lindbergh Case Stirs Cry for Trial Reforms

(Continued from Page 1)

was relatively short. It lasted about 40 days, which is not very much longer than a trial of the same sort would probably take in Great Britain.

Trial Not Cause

Federal officials consider this a good record, and there was general praise at the conclusion of the trial at the way the judge had handled the affair. As brought out by the famous Wickersham Commission, it is generally not the fault of court procedure when delays occur, but of the men who administer the law. In this case, red tape was cut, the court acted expeditiously and promptly.

No exceptional delay occurred either, according to general American standards, in bringing the case to trial after arrest. Here the gap was something over three months. Many reformers believe a prompter trial would be wiser, but according to general custom this delay was not excessive.

Where the Hauptmann trial passed all usual bounds, however, was in the efforts to avert the sentence after a jury of 12 had finally found defendant unanimously guilty.

All Appeals Fail

Appeals or stays were sought no less than six times. In every instance where the facts were reviewed defendant's guilt was maintained. The process, however, was continued with the fate of Hauptmann allegedly the center of a duel between rival political factions in New Jersey, with Gov. Harold G. Hoffman frequently taking the stand that the case had not been solved.

Summarizing weaknesses in judicial processes believed to have been revealed in the case, the following are cited:

Serious lack of liaison between federal "G"-men and local police; the Department of Justice ultimately tacitly withdrawing from the case after securing Hauptmann's arrest.

Rivalries of Police

Deep-seated rivalries between local and New Jersey state police also revealed, indicating need of a centralized State Justice Department, like that recommended at the Attorney General's crime conference.

Lack of restraint on the part of the press, which is rigidly curbed abroad from improper comment or exploitation of such a case.

Abuse and breakdown of the appellate system, to delay sentence after conviction by a jury trial.

Apathy of public to invasion of citizen's privacy, such as drove Lindbergh family into exile; the good or bad taste of sensational newspapers ultimately being a reflection of the civilization of the nation which they interpret.

Hauptmann Pays For the Killing Of Lindbergh Child

TRENTON, N. J., April 4 (AP)—Bruno Richard Hauptmann was executed last night for the Lindbergh baby murder—a crime he refused to the end to admit.

After two hours' discussion with Attorney General David T. Wilentz, who prosecuted Hauptmann, Gov. Harold Hoffman determined that he lacked the legal authority to delay the death penalty longer.

Every precaution was taken to prevent the making of photographs in the death chamber. Witnesses were obliged to sign statements which informed them that if they were caught carrying cameras they would be prosecuted.

His death for the kidnap-murder of the 20 months old Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr., ended the main plot of the strange story that began to unfold the blustery night of March 1, 1932, when the son of America's famous flying couple was stolen from the nursery of their Hopewell home.

Paul H. Wendel, investigation of whose repudiated "confession" delayed Hauptmann's death 72 hours, still was held, facing a murder warrant sworn out by Mrs. Hauptmann in a dramatic last minute attempt to save her condemned husband, as well as the original warrant under which he was arrested.

Hoffman's Political Future in Balance

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TRENTON, N. J., April 4—An immediate threat to Gov. Harold G. Hoffman's political future arose today as an aftermath of Bruno Richard Hauptmann's execution in the electric chair, although possibility of a legislative investigation appeared at an end.

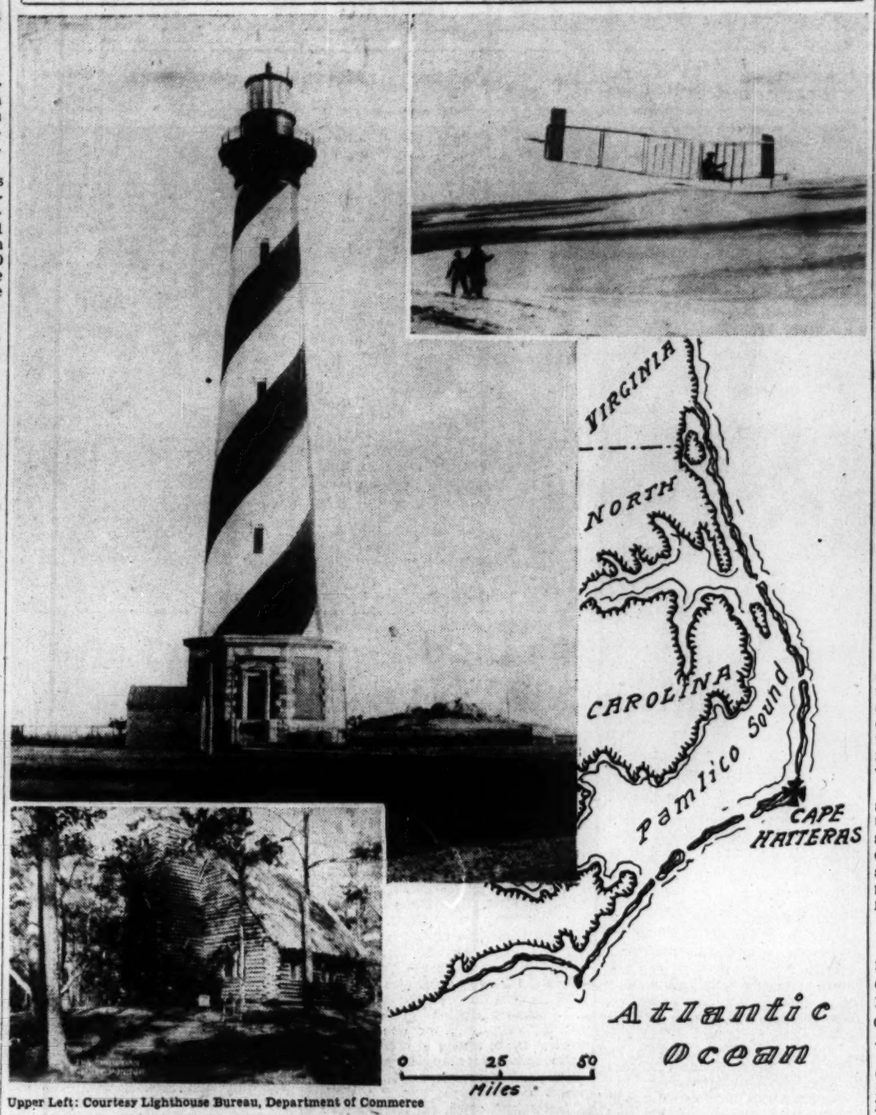
Former Representative Franklin W. Fort announced he would oppose the Governor at the polls for the position of one of the delegates-at-large to the Republican national convention on the sole issue of Governor Hoffman's activity in the Hauptmann case.

"When a Governor makes a mockery of our courts and juries and drags his high office into the mire, I cannot remain silent," said Mr. Fort, President Hoover's floor manager at the 1928 convention.

Mr. Fort, who said he had withheld his announcement until after Hauptmann's electrocution last night, filed as a candidate against Governor Hoffman in the May 19 primary, when Republicans will pick their delegates.

"That there may be no other issue," said Mr. Fort, "I have declared, as he has, for Governor Landon for President."

Sandy Coast Has Rare History



Upper Left: Courtesy Lighthouse Bureau, Department of Commerce

Sea Eats at North Carolina Shore Line

Upper Left—Cape Hatteras Light That Must Give Way to the Advancing Sea. Upper Right—One of the Early Glider Flights of the Wright Brothers at Kill Devil Hill. Lower Left—Reproduction of the First Church of England on American Soil. Map Shows How Chain of Islands Is Being Slowly Washed Away

Lighthouse Makes Its Third Retreat From Gnawing Sea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE HATTERAS, N. C.—Because the sea, roaring in across this dangerous stretch of North Carolina shore, is washing away the foundation of the Hatteras lighthouse, the Federal Government has abandoned the present "light" and is constructing a new sea-beacon farther inland, and on higher ground.

This is the second time in 137 years that the sea has forced the Government to retreat. The first light built during John Adams administration was threatened by erosion in 1870 and abandoned. This 193-foot brick lighthouse, protected for some time by the efforts of the Lighthouse Service, is now within 100 feet of the approaching waves.

The new light will stand three miles inland from the sandy hook where the first 112-foot sandstone structure warned off creaking whalers, warships, and trim transatlantic sailing vessels as they slipped along the coast.

But Cape Hatteras and the North Carolina shore has long been known for other things besides "storm warnings now flying from Hatteras to Sandy Hook." History has it that Sir Walter Raleigh's colonists settled near here, and more recently aviation's pioneers, the Wright brothers, utilized the dunes and ocean air currents to defy gravitation.

Just at the "corner" of the coast and not far from the lighthouse site lies what is considered one of the "banks'" most attractive villages—Hatteras.

It has a population of about 500 people—miles from the mainland. But for the things that have happened along the windswept coast outside, there would be nothing unusual about this section of the world, except for its isolation.

On a bright, sunshiny day Hatteras fairly glistens. In fact, the "banks" all glisten—from end to end—along a distance of more than 200 miles. This is explained by the fact that they are built out of sand—clean, white, sea-washed sand, thrown up by the water and bleached in the sun.

Along these "banks" wild ponies have scampered from dune to dune for hundreds of years—perhaps thousands.

So wild and segregated was this part of the world when the century was in its infancy that the Wright brothers, when they wanted to be absolutely "by themselves," as they conspired against the laws of gravity, went to Kill Devil Hill, where a handsome granite shaft now marks the spot of their success. Across the tips of the dunes, rising like mountains out of the sea, they sailed and glided, proving what they set out to prove—that man could fly in heavier-than-air machines. They were not "pestered" by peering curiosity seekers.

It was at a point within the "banks" that Sir Walter Raleigh's would-be colonists attempted to set up housekeeping in the new world in the 1580's—on Roanoke Island, where Virginia Dare, the first native American of white parents, was born. She was christened according to the rites of the Church of England, but where she went nobody knows to this day. She and the band of which she was the tiniest member literally disappeared, en masse.

Another reservation, a state park, has been set up at Cape Hatteras, and a third at Fort Macon, near Morehead City. The Cape Hatteras reservation is composed of 1200 acres, while the state park around Fort Macon consists of 412 acres. Kill Devil Hill is a national shrine.

Flight of Capital Forces Spain to Act

(Continued from Page 1)

cations for checks with which to pay off foreign debits.

Merchants requiring to settle accounts in London or Paris, parents wishing to send remittances to their children at school in Belgium, etc., are still at a loss to find means to transfer funds. Though applications are theoretically dealt with in turn, the fact is that stacks upon stacks of application forms going back many months lies piled up at the Centro.

Accept Lower Rate

After considerable difficulties, the Treasury has at last persuaded the banks to take up its 350,000,000-peseta loan at 3½ per cent. The banks wanted 4 per cent. Much of this money is to be applied to relieve unemployment, but as industry views with dismay recent government dispositions, a shrinkage of enterprise is regarded as inevitable.

Such decrees as the one obliging employers to re-engage workers dismissed "for political reasons" since the advent of the "Rights" and pay them an indemnity are not calculated to encourage capital investment.

Pledge of Good Order

The business world has, however, extended a hearty welcome to Premier Manuel Azaña for his declaration concerning the maintenance of public order. Every effort will be made to prevent disorderly manifestations and measures are to be taken to put a stop to such campaigns as have involved Spain in the spectacle of burning churches and other manifestations of mob rule.

The economic situation of Spain will depend largely on the degree of opposition by the "Rights" to Señor Azaña's legislative measures. The new Premier stands committed to a program with a marked "Left" tendency.

Ever-Shifting Date of Easter Adds to Calendar Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 4—England and the United States will observe Easter on the same day this year. For the first time since Parliament decreed in 1928 that Easter would fall on the first Sunday after the second Saturday in April, America and the British Empire will be together on the date of their celebrations.

Easter is but one more of the many problems adding to the calendar makers' confusion, said Dr. Clyde Fisher yesterday in delivering the first lecture of Easter Week at the Hayden Planetarium.

A Shifting Holiday

"The reason we have fixed no date for Easter, such as we have for other holidays," he explained, "is that it is always observed on the Sunday following the first full moon after the Vernal Equinox (first day of spring).

"The reason for this rule dates back to Pilgrims in the early days of Christianity. They had to travel great distances to Easter festivals and needed the advantage of a full moon for night traveling." This rule was adopted following the Nicean Council called by Constantine in 325 A. D.

Yet even with this rule, the difficulties still continue. The main trouble is in determining the Paschal moon. Problems of longitude enter into the situation and in places where the sun and moon repeat their relative positions, the question of what cycle to use arises.

One of eight years was first adopted. Then one of 84 years was tried, followed by one of 532 years and now 19 years is the popular cycle. This involves the use of the so-called Golden Number and Dominical (Sunday) letter, mentioned in the almanacs.

Differences in Old Times

From the writings of St. Augustine it is discovered that in 387 the churches of Gaul were keeping Easter on March 21, those of Italy on April 18 and the ones in Egypt on April 25.

"Then the establishment of the Gregorian calendar again made difficulties in the date," said Dr. Fisher. "The Roman Catholic countries accepted Pope Gregory's change immediately in 1582, but England did not adopt it until 1752, and the Eastern Church not until 1923."

In addition, to find Easter's date, the first day of spring is considered to be the twenty-first of March, which is not strictly true, but convenient. The full moon is considered to be the fourteenth day of the moon. Therefore, Easter must fall after March 21.

Dates for Easter

The earliest date, therefore, on which Easter can occur is March 22 and the latest is April 25.

"The last time Easter occurred on its earliest date was in 1818," said Dr. Fisher, "and it will not occur again during this century. The latest date happens more frequently, happening in 1886 and scheduled again for 1943.

"In our modern world there are many reasons why it would be convenient to have the date of Easter fixed. Great Britain has always established a date independent of the moon. By Act of Parliament in 1928 Easter falls on the first Sunday after the second Saturday in April. This year, therefore, it falls on the same date as ours. But next year Easter will fall on April 11 in London, but March 28 in New York. The World Calendar Association, advocating the adoption of the World Calendar would fix the date absolutely on April 8."

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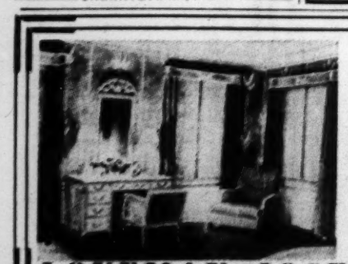
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Light Blue Oarsmen Win Historic English Crew Race by Five Lengths in 21m. 6s.

Cambridge Varsity Eight Again Shows Way to Oxford In Boat Race on the Thames

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 4—Today was a red (pardon! blue) letter day in the 1936 British calendar. A buzz of excitement lingers in the air, the evening newspapers have had a bumper lunch-time sale and the crowds, bent on a full day out, have now swirled from Thames-side into the streets of London. Favors, Light Blue and Dark, are to be seen on all sides, and the main topic of discussion is (if I must give the secret away) the result of the eighty-eighth intervarsity boat race, the victory of Cambridge over Oxford by five lengths. The winners' time over the traditional course, 4¼ miles of restless tidal water between Putney and Mortlake, was 21 minutes 6 seconds. The record for the course is 18m. 03s. made by Cambridge in 1934.

Much more remarkable than the boat race itself each year is the extraordinary interest it arouses. Exactly why the event engages attention to the extent that it does defies reasoned explanation. It is just a fact.

Consider the throng, approximating 1,000,000 persons, that festooned itself this morning on every vantage point affording a view of the far from beautiful course. Why were they there, these people? The cynic answers that it was because the show is free. But I question whether many people are so lured by the prospect of something for nothing that they are content to stand for hours on a wind-swept towpath, waiting for a brief glimpse of two crews toiling away in mid-river, with no guarantee in advance that the race will be anything more than a procession.

No, there must be some other reason. And it is certainly not because the spectators, as a whole, are interested in either Oxford, Cambridge, or the intricate art of oarsmanship. Only a very small percentage have the remotest connection, educational or otherwise, with the Blues, or know the difference between Fairbairnism and the Binomial Theorem.

So it would seem that the reason why Britain was all a-tingle over the boat race today is something intangible, a species of instinct and tradition-love, like the national fondness for boats, the sea, Big Ben, and afternoon tea. Somehow the boat race has retained its magnetism in spite of the fantastic sequence of victories entered upon by Cambridge in 1924. Since then victory for the Light Blues came to amount almost to a law of nature. Still the spectators kept faithful vigil. Every year they knew Cambridge would win—the newspapers prophesied so, the public assumed so—but the watchers, in their hundreds of thousands, were on the riverbank all the same, gesticulating, shouting, and revealing by their adornment and exhortations an astonishingly rabid degree of partisanship.

Rhapsody in Blue

It is only when the crews arrive for practice at Putney from the upper reaches of the Thames that the public joins in the annual Rhapsody in Blue. During its earlier stages, the process of crew-building is too mysterious, too remote and too technical for all except rowing enthusiasts. But when the daily newspaper stories bear a Putney date-line the forthcoming drama of the race becomes everybody's business. Vendors of blue rosettes and little crossed oars with blue ribbon behind them start a booming trade, small boys and girls of all classes infuse violent pro-Oxford and pro-Cambridge sympathies into their playground activities. And quite grown-up people who have never even visited the university towns will assure you solemnly that they are "always" Oxford or "always" Cambridge. Pressed for a reason, they declare they have "always" been so. Which leaves no ground for argument.

After all this, it is perhaps superfluous to stress the point that interest in the boat race is not by any means confined to the paltry million (or whatever number it may be) who actually watch a part of it and raise to the sky a rolling 20-minute cheer without counterpart in any other realm of sport. A running commentary from the British Broadcasting Corporation's launch carries the thrill of the battle into homes all over the land and into homes in many distant lands. And "listeners-in" follow the race very intently. Why, I remember a pathetic letter received by the B. B. C. on one occasion from a gentleman located in the middle of the Sudan. He implored the commentator not to drop his voice at the end of sentences.

Boat Race Scenes

Let me picture for you the scene at Putney this morning as the Oxford crew carried its frail shell down to the water's edge. In the boat race the varsity defeated the previous year—in other words, the challenging party—is the first to paddle out to the stake boats, moored before the sweeping center arch of Putney Bridge. No watchers are allowed on the bridge itself, but on the Surrey-side towpath, and in the park on the Middlesex shore, an eager multitude is gathered. Cambridge follows in the wake of Oxford and observers nudge each other as they contrast the crews and draw conclusions.

The rivals have maneuvered into position at the stake boats and are peeling off their wraps and sweaters. To those 16 young giants (and their important if diminutive confreres, the two coxswains) this brief period seems an age. Then the umpire's voice, "I shall ask you once, are you ready?" The crowd sways on the tip-toe of excitement.

"They're off!" The shout goes up as the shimmering blades bite hard into the water for the first stroke of the race. The words merge into a roar, the few launches and steamers privileged to follow the crews surge forward, and very soon, to watchers at this point, the relative positions of the crews is undiscernible. Along the course folk cry "Here they come." A chatter of speculation, a brief view of the crews, another chatter of speculation—and that is the end of the boat race for each individual present, except those clustered actually at the finishing line or those whose view through glasses from the boat-club verandah is supplemented by details from a loudspeaker.

In this age of wireless, the people who stay at home have a much more complete impression of the race than those stationed along the course. The story is jerked out over the ether as the drama of the conflict unfolds.

Makes It a Baker's Dozen Over the Dark Blue

Wide World

Cambridge Varsity Eight-Oared Crew Which Defeated Oxford Over Famous Thames River Course for Thirteenth Straight Year

Only Boley Gone From Athletics Of 1929 Season

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., April 4—Those followers of our national pastime who stamped the Philadelphia Athletics of 1929 and 1930 as one of the greatest baseball clubs of modern times couldn't have been wrong in their predictions, because a large percentage of the regular A's of those two seasons are still among the leaders in their profession.

When Connie Mack's great club of 1929 captured the world championship, it lined up as follows: Bob Grove, George Earnshaw and Rube Walberg, pitchers; Mickey Cochrane, catcher; Jimmy Foxx, first base; Max Bishop, second base; Joe Boley, shortstop; Jimmy Dykes, third base; Al Simmons, left field; George Haas, center field, and Bing Miller, right field.

Four of these stars will attempt to lift the Boston Red Sox into the American League championship this season. Grove is Manager Joe Cronin's No. 1 left-handed pitcher and promises to duplicate his record of 20 victories of 1935. Walberg will be Cronin's first-string left-handed relief pitcher, and the big Rube will probably save enough games during the season to more than earn his pay check.

Foxx Leads Red Sox

Jimmy Foxx, of course, will bat in the No. 4 position in the Red Sox batting order and is the team's leading slugger. Bing Miller isn't a regular, but he will undoubtedly be the club's most consistent pinch hitter, as well as a reserve first baseman and right fielder. He is still a great hitter, although he has slowed down in the field.

Mickey Cochrane and Jimmy Dykes are active pilots again this season, the former with Detroit and the latter with the Chicago White Sox. Cochrane, incidentally, expects his most serious opposition in the American League flag race to come from some of his former mates on the Red Sox. Max Bishop, who played second base for the Red Sox for a while last season, will be playing manager of the Portland club in the Pacific Coast League this year.

Simmons With Tigers

Al Simmons, another of Connie Mack's greatest discoveries, will start the season in center field for Cochrane's Tigers and the club's success depends largely on his ability to stage a comeback from the disappointing year he had with the White Sox in 1935. Al has looked great in Grapefruit League games here in Florida.

George Earnshaw is figured as an important addition to the Brooklyn pitching staff and also has shown remarkable form in exhibition games. Haas, although with the lowly White Sox, is still a brilliant outfielder. Only Boley of Mack's great 1929 club has dropped out of baseball.

Jack Medica Has a Hard Battle in 220-Yard Swim

CHICAGO, April 4 (AP)—Jack Medica, giant star from the University of Washington and the Washington A. C. of Seattle, turned on a withering burst of speed in the last 20 yards last night to nip Ralph Gilman of Ohio State University and retain his national senior A. A. U. indoor 220-yard freestyle title.

Gilman, a towering, 20-year-old freshman, competing unattached, gave the title holder a terrific battle before succumbing by a touch at the finish. Medica led most of the way, with Gilman and Ralph Flanagan of the Greater Miami (Fla.) A. C., on even terms. Two lengths from home the Buckeye star opened up, forging into a two-foot lead.

Medica swam the last 20 yards in 12 seconds to retain his title in the good time of 2m. 11.6s. Flanagan was third, with Tom Haynie, University of Michigan freshman swimming unattached, fourth.

The Women's Swimming Association of New York's star 300-yard medley relay team of Eleanor Holm Jarrett, Elsie Petri and Dorothea Dickinson won its ninth straight title, defeating the Lake Shore A. C. of Chicago by about four yards, in record time. The Hoosier A. C. of Indianapolis was third, with the Town Club trio of St. Louis fourth.

The time, 3m. 30s., shaved 8.8s. off the New York team's American record for the event, and took 10.2s. off its own meet record figure.

Johnny Higgins of Providence, R. I., swimming for the Olneyville Boys' Club, added another touch to the record-breaking in winning the 220-yard breaststroke title for the first time. Employing the difficult "butterfly" style at the start and during his finishing drive, the Rhode Island star lunged home in 2m. 39.3s., conquering Ray Kaye of the Detroit A. C., by nearly two yards. Higgins' time bettered his own American record of 2m. 43.4s., and replaced the meet record of 2m. 43.5s., established by Leonard Spence of the New York A. C. Gene Hellpern of Ohio State University, was third with fourth place going to Don Horn of the Lake Shore A. C.

Sporting Around The Hub

New Field for De Mar

THAT great competitive hero of marathoning, Clarence De Mar, may abandon the 26-mile run this year in favor of the chance to make the United States Olympic team as a 50,000-meter walker. The official tryout for the walk is to be held in Cincinnati, May 24, the race starting in a near-by section called Neville and finishing in the city. In that race may be the Keene (N. H.) Normal School teacher.

Staff Photo

Clarence DeMar

Already the winner of the Boston Athletic Association Marathon seven times, De Mar is casting longing eyes toward Cincinnati and if the purse strings will permit he will head for that event. It is possible that the New England A. A. U. will sanction and aid the veteran runner to enter the race.

Those interested in the decathlon will have to journey out to Milwaukee where the tryouts for that will be held in connection with the semi-final track and field meet there, June 26 and 27.

Here and There

Starting at 3 this afternoon a large field of runners will vie for top honors in the fifth annual Presentation handicap road race of 10 miles . . . The field, which includes Leslie Pawson, favorite to repeat, starts from Tremont Street, Brighton, continues through Newton Corner, Newtonville and West Newton, over a part of the B. A. A. Marathon course on Commonwealth Avenue to Chestnut Hill Avenue, Brighton, and the finish on Tremont Street . . . Additional entries for the B. A. A. grind have boosted the total to 30 . . . Clovis Boudelais of Brockton, entering his sixteenth B. A. A. race, has requested No. 13 for the April 20th race . . . Two of the English women lacrosse coaches, now visiting the United States, will come to the Boston district on the 14th of this month . . . They are Lois Brown and Ivona Davies . . . Regular practice for the Boston Women's Lacrosse Association members will be held at the Buckingham School, Cambridge, tomorrow afternoon.

M. I. T. Elects Dick Muther of Newton

Coach George Owen of the Massachusetts Technology hockey team has announced the election of Dick Muther of Newton, right winger, as captain of the varsity team for next season . . . Northeastern plans a practice baseball game between the varsity and freshman nines at Huntington Field, Brookline, this afternoon, while Boston University has postponed its practice game scheduled for Nickerson Field today due to cold weather . . . Dorothy Wightman of Brookline added another title in The Country Club's invitation indoor tennis tournament for girls under 18 yesterday . . . She and Bill Frothingham won the mixed doubles final by defeating Sissy Madden and George Sargent, 6—2, 4—6, 6—4 . . . The match lasted two hours . . . Miss Wightman won the singles tourney earlier in the week . . . Technology sailors are scheduled to open their official yachting season on the Charles River this afternoon . . . The winner of the season series will represent Tech in the intercollegiate regatta at Bristol, R. I.

Formal Protest Is Sent Calder On Toronto Game

Boston hockey fans await with interest today the outcome of a letter sent to Frank Calder, president of the National Hockey League, by Charles F. Adams, owner of the Boston Bruins, requesting the league head to take some action or issue a statement on the conditions under which the second of the playoff games between Boston and Toronto, at the latter's rink, was played.

There has been no end of critical comment from those who witnessed the game that the officiating in the playoff tilt was open for considerable cavil. This talk and extracts from both Canadian and American newspapers are responsible for Mr. Adams's action. His letter, in which he presents the results of his own sweeping survey of press reports and eyewitness comments, asks that a satisfactory explanation be forthcoming. Not only does he demand this for his own satisfaction, but also in the interests of Boston hockey fans. He also states that he believes the prestige of the league is involved.

The questions which Mr. Adams wants answered are:

1. In view of the repeated complications and disturbances that have, in the past, developed in the games between the Leafs and the Bruins in which Cleghorn has officiated, what was the justification or reason for his appointment in the championship series between the Toronto and the Boston clubs?
2. Is it your personal opinion that the first and third Toronto goals were legally scored?
3. Have you seen the published pictures showing Horner in the crease on the third goal?
4. Are newspaper accounts reliable which refer to the unduly rough and, at times, illegal play in the first period, and which state that Toronto was the principal offender, and that the game was not properly held in check by the officials, which later led to serious penalties?
5. If these accounts are reliable and properly reported by the press, did you, by any chance, discuss this with the referees between periods in order to prevent any recurrences during the balance of the game?

Worcester Girl Wins Title

SOUTHERN PINES, N. C., April 4 (AP)—Deborah Verry, Worcester (Mass.) girl, regained the Midsouth golf title she won in 1933 by decisively outplaying Estelle Lawson of Chapel Hill in an 18-hole playoff here yesterday after the two had tied at 165 for the lead in the 36-hole medal play tourney. Miss Verry was 10 strokes better than Miss Lawson, the present North and South champion, in the playoff. She was out in 38, five strokes under par, and back in 41, one stroke over par, over the championship No. 1 course of the Southern Pines Country Club.

Co-Captains Named at Colby

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, Maine, April 4—Coach Eddie Roundy of the Colby College baseball team named Charles R. Geer, Portland, and Arthur G. Brown, Wakefield, Mass., seniors, co-captains of the 1936 nine at a meeting yesterday afternoon. Geer attended Deering High and was the leading batter in the State in his freshman year. Brown prepared at Bucksport Seminary, and has been the varsity catcher for four years.

College Baseball Results

Albany 2, Wake Forest 1.
Dartmouth 7, Hampden Sydney 5.
George Washington 9, Vermont 5.
Georgia 6, Clemson 0.
Illinois 8, N. 4, Wisconsin 1.
Johns Hopkins 6, Drew 1.
Michigan State 13, N. C. State 5.
Randolph-Macon 23, Delaware 2.
W. and L. 6, Richmond 0.

Cadets Elect Wilson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST POINT, N. Y., April 4—Arthur H. Wilson Jr. '37 has been elected captain of the United States Military Academy indoor polo team for next year. He was No. 3 on the team which recently won the indoor intercollegiate championship title.

Red Sox Forced Detroit Tigers To Buy Simmons

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THOMASVILLE, Ga., April 4—If winter baseball trades turn out as expected, the 1936 American League pennant scramble will be one of the greatest in years. And although it is still too early to accurately judge the mid-season form of those players involved in the trades, Grapefruit League games in Florida indicated that the newest additions to the Detroit Tigers, Boston Red Sox, New York Yankees and Cleveland Indians are making themselves right at home in their new uniforms.

The biggest deals from the financial side were made by Tom Yawkey for his Red Sox. Tom purchased Jimmy Foxx, Johnny Marcum, Roger Cramer and Eric McNair from the Philadelphia Athletics, and Heinie Manush from the Washington Senators, without parting with much player strength. All five men are great ball players and unless mishaps occur before the season opens April 17 at Fenway Park, they should have Yawkey smiling through the entire flag race.

Detroit paid $75,000 for Al Simmons while the boys were sitting around the "Hot Stove" League. They were practically forced into this purchase by the spending of Yawkey. The Red Sox had strengthened to such a degree that the Tigers had to part with a lump sum of the cash they attracted through the turnstiles in 1935. There is still much debating concerning Simmons and just how much he will help the Bengals. However, in Florida, Al satisfied Manager Mickey Cochrane, and after all, that should be all that's necessary.

Rely on Allen

The Cleveland Indians have what looks to be the strongest pitching staff in the junior circuit, but unless Johnny Allen, formerly with the Yankees, settles down and pitches winning baseball, their staff won't function smooth enough to keep them in the flag race. Allen, whose chief trouble is curbing temperament while on the mound, didn't show Manager Steve O'Neill much to cheer about in training camp, but there still is plenty of time.

The Yankees strengthened themselves to the extent of Monte Pearson, from Cleveland, and Bump Hadley and Roy Johnson from Washington. They acquired Pearson in a straight deal for Allen. Both pitchers have been somewhat of a problem in the past, but may benefit by their change of scenery. Manager Joe McCarthy, as the Yankees broke camp at St. Petersburg recently, said he is convinced he got the best of the Allen-Pearson trade.

Hadley, who went to Yankee Stadium along with Johnson for Jesse Hill and Jimmy Deshong, pitched great ball in the Grapefruit League and shapes up as one of McCarthy's regular starters. Johnson, a fast-ball hitter who may find the range of the short right field fence in Yankee Stadium, should be a big help to the Yanks in their struggle to climb to the top of the American League.

Although they probably wouldn't come even close to getting into the flag battle, the Senators are well pleased with their end of the Yankee deal which brought them Hill, one of the fastest outfielders in baseball, and Deshong.

Parmelee for Whitehead

The trade in the National League that attracted the most attention sent Roy Parmelee to the St. Louis Cardinals and moved Burgess Whitehead into the New York Giants' headquarters at the Polo Grounds. Despite the fact that the Chicago Cubs have practically the same club that carried them to the league championship last season, a majority of baseball scribes are picking the Cardinals to finish on top this year. Parmelee, if he has regained his control, will be a big help to the Dean brothers and Frankie Frisch's pitching staff. The powerful right-hander delivered sensationally in the South.

On the other hand, Whitehead may turn out to be just what the Giants need to stay in the thick of the pennant race. At least Manager Bill Terry will not need to worry about second base.

Kosinski Leads in Bowling Tourney

HARTFORD, Conn., April 4 (AP)—Ben Kosinski of Bridgeport, brother of Tony Kosinski, a former Connecticut amateur golf champion, took the singles lead in the national duck pin bowling tournament here yesterday with a three-string total of 446. Kosky replaced Walter Mogaw of Washington, D. C., whose 441 had been tops until tonight. Kosky's scores were 144-143-159. In the doubles competition, Christopher and Friar, a Fall River (Mass.) team, crashed out a total of 831 and took a single-pin lead over the Al Dellaferra-Al Carangelo combination of Hartford.

Olympic Basketball Tryout

McPherson Oilers 56, Temple 48.
Universal Pictures 40, Arkansas 29.
Washington 54, De Paul 33.
Wilmerding Y. 62, Utah State 48.

Kishon Entered for Three Events in Penn Carnival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 4—Anton Kishon, the strong man of Bates College, whose ability to toss the heavy instruments used in the field events, has won for him indoor and outdoor I. C. 4-A. championships, will compete in three events in the forty-second annual University of Pennsylvania relay carnival on April 24 and 25, on Franklin Field.

Kishon, regarded as an Olympic prospect for the discus and hammer throws, will compete in those events and also in the shotput against the best weightmen in the East, West and South.

An undergraduate at a college that numbers approximately 375 male students, Kishon has developed into one of the most formidable prospects to represent this country at Berlin next summer. For the past two years he has out thrown many stars from much larger colleges where facilities for the sport are much better than they are at Lewiston, Maine.

Kishon is the holder of two titles in the relays. Last year he not only won the discus throw; but established a new carnival record for the event by tossing the plate a distance of 151ft. 3in. In the same event he won the hammer throw with a mark of 167ft. 7¼in.

To prove that titles come easy to him, Kishon last year, in the I. C. 4-A. outdoor championships, won the hammer throw and finished third in the discus throw. A month ago he won the indoor intercollegiate championship in the 35-pound weight and finished third in the shotput.

Judging by performances since last year's relays, a new record can be expected to be made by Kishon in the discus throw this year. He has on several occasions eclipsed his own mark, one of his tosses last spring reaching a distance of 154 ft. 3in. In the hammer throw he has had a measured toss of 170ft. 11in.

Kishon will have company on his trip down from Maine in the person of William Lunkko, a hurdler, who has been entered by C. Ray Thompson, coach of the Bates track team, in the 400-meter special.

By a Staff Photographer

Anton Kishon

Vermont Riflemen Lead New England

By the Associated Press

The University of Vermont's rifle team led the New England Reserve Officers Training Corps in the First Corps Area intercollegiate small bore matches with a score of 7651, Maj. Gen. Fox Conner, commanding general, announced today.

The New Bedford (Mass.) high R. O. T. C. with a score of 7674 topped the junior competition.

Trailing Vermont were the University of Maine with 7617, Massachusetts Institute of Technology with 7527, Connecticut State College with 7461, Rhode Island State College with 7353, University of New Hampshire with 7337, Norwich University with 7316, Yale University with 7303, Massachusetts State College with 7112 and Boston University with 7097.

In the junior competition Bangor (Maine) high school with 755 was second and Gloucester, Mass., third with 7250.

The first three collegiate teams and New Bedford high school are competing in national matches now being fired.

Bobby Jones Hopes For Comeback Slip As Cooper Surprises

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 4 (AP)—"Lighthorse Harry" Cooper, the slender English-born professional, today was the "dark horse" of the $5000 Augusta National Invitation Golf Tournament.

The Chicago sharpshooter paced yesterday an all-star field of 53 golfers with a sub-par 70 while a bitter northwest wind was dimming the comeback hopes of Bobby Jones and skyrocketing the scores of leading money players.

Jones, retired world champion and pretournament favorite, lost his backing after his 78 put him in a tie for twenty-sixth in the field.

New England Golf Tourney to Portland

The New England Golf Association announces that the New England amateur championship for 1936 will be held at the Portland (Maine) Country Club, on July 29, 30, 31 and Aug. 1.

The championship will be entirely match play, with the finals of 18 holes on Saturday afternoon.

Pacific Coast League

Result April 3

Seattle 8, San Diego 4.

Olympic Track News Due This Week End

Ears and eyes of the track fans will be trained on New York this week end. The Olympic Track and Field Committee will ponder over some momentous questions and possibly render vital decisions. Among the important items on the table for review will be the discussion of the regional and semifinal track and field tryouts.

William J. Bingham, with his portfolio of recommendations, took an early train for New York yesterday. In that trial case is a suggestion whereby New England could have a plum of its own. It seems that the final tryout is definitely listed for Randall's Island, N. Y., but one of the four semifinals is expected to come to the Harvard Stadium.

Some 50 regional tryouts will be discussed. These are sort of preliminary affairs and probably will include such track meets as the New England Intercollegiates, the New England A. A. U., etc. Just what method of selecting the athletes is to be adopted has not been disclosed.

The semifinal tryouts will be recommended for Los Angeles, Milwaukee and the Harvard Stadium, all to take place simultaneously, June 26 and 27. The other semifinal might be the National Collegiate meet in Chicago, June 19 and 20. The final is listed for July 10 and 11 at Randall's Island.

The selection of the athletes immediately after the final tryout will be made by a committee and the team sails for Germany, July 15. Athletes will have to go through the regional and semifinal tryouts to qualify for the final and team.

College Tennis Result

Pennsylvania 6, Harvard 3.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

New York (N) 6, Cleveland (A) 5.
Boston (N) 14, Savannah 2.
Philadelphia (N) 10, Minneapolis (AA) 4.
Pittsburgh (N) 8, Chicago (A) 7.
Chicago (N) 8, Boston (A) 6.
Birmingham (SA) 6, St. Louis (N) 4.
New York (A) 9, Atlanta (SA) 8 (7 innings).
St. Louis (A) 8, Baltimore (IL) 4.
Albany (IL) 2, Wake Forest College 1 (6 innings).
Rochester (IL) 11, Columbus (AA) 10.
Buffalo (IL) 10, Toronto (IL) 4.

Today's Schedule

Brooklyn (N) vs. Portsmouth (PL).
Pittsburgh (N) vs. Chicago (A).
Philadelphia (N) vs. Chicago (N).
Boston (N) vs. Savannah.
Cincinnati (N) vs. Detroit (A).
New York (N) vs. Memphis (SA).
St. Louis (N) vs. New Orleans (SA).
Philadelphia (A) vs. Knoxville (SA).
New York (A) vs. Atlanta (SA).
Cleveland (A) vs. Nashville (SA).
Boston (A) vs. Birmingham (SA).
St. Louis (A) vs. Jacksonville.
Washington (A) vs. Chattanooga (SA).

Boston (A) 6, Chicago (N) 3

At Thomasville, Ga.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago (N)	0	0	0	0	6	1	1	0	0	8	11	1
Boston (A)	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	6	12	2

Kowalik and Hartnett, O'Dea; W. Ferrell, Salvo and R. Ferrell, Berg.

Boston (N) 14, Savannah 2

At Savannah, Ga.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston (N)	1	0	2	2	1	4	2	2	0	14	16	2
Savannah	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	4	5

Chapin, MacFayden and Mueller; Levy, Berry, Harris and West.

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Result April 3

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Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL
TUES., APRIL 7, AT 3
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
DR. S. KOUSSEVITZKY, Conductor
ITALIAN PROGRAM
Fri., Apr. 10—Sat., Apr. 11
Soloist—ARTUR SCHNABEL—Piano
SUNDAY, APRIL 26
MONDAY, APRIL 27
BACH'S St. Matthew Passion

SYMPHONY HALL
Sun. Eve., Apr. 12, at 8:15
HANDEL & HAYDN SOCIETY
Dr. Thompson Stone, Cond.
Presents
"ELIJAH"
with
John Charles Thomas
and
Robert Gerling Blanche Haskell
Harriette Price Louise Beach
Tickets: $2.50, $2.00, $1.50, $1.00
Tax inc. At Symphony Hall

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Boston Opera House
Col. W. de Basil's Monte Carlo
BALLET RUSSE
Mat.: Swan Lake, Toy Shop, Aurora's Wedding, Eve.: Nijinska's Firebird, Spectre de la Rose, Beau Danube. Remaining tickets NOW at box office.

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Noon to 10 P. M. . . . 55c-65c-75c
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299 HARVARD ST., BROOKLINE

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Dancing Nightly

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252 HUNTINGTON AVE., Boston

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Newfoundland Profits by New Deal

Commission Government helps with problems, financial, political and otherwise; fisheries now put under control of special board

By C. E. A. Jeffery
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 3—With the appointment of a board to control Newfoundland's extensive fisheries, this Dominion moves further into the New Deal program, made possible two years ago by the setting up of a commission to govern the State.

A three-man board is now to supervise production and marketing, to set up standards and to prevent price cutting.

Without Precedent

The decision to suspend the Constitution of the Dominion of Newfoundland and to set up a commission of three local and three British commissioners, under the chairmanship of the Governor, was without precedent in the annals of British overseas administration.

This decision was taken, it will be recalled, when the country's industrial activities were feeling the full brunt of the world-wide economic blizzard and its financial affairs were in such a condition that the Dominion could no longer hope to meet the yearly interest payments (approximately $5,000,000) on its public debt and, at the same time, maintain its domestic services.

Benevolent Oligarchy

Interest in the outside world has been keenly aroused by this novel experiment, sometimes referred to as a dictatorship, and there has been considerable speculation as to what the popular reaction would be, as well, of course, as to whether the system would prove effective.

Generally speaking, the country has welcomed the respite from the strife and instability of politics, appears little concerned over the loss of the franchise, imposes confidence in the Commissioners, is grateful for the financial assistance received from the Imperial Government and, if there is some impatience because progress toward recovery appears to have been tardy, the despair of the former years has disappeared, giving place to a feeling of expectancy of better days to come.

Not Dictatorial

While it is true that the Commissioners discuss and decide questions in private, it would be far from correct to say that they act dictatorially. It is their policy to make public drafts of proposed laws with a view of obtaining expressions of opinion; consultations are held with individuals and organizations such as the Board of Trade; there is no attempt to censor the press or to influence it in any way and, if anyone feels so disposed, he may criticize the Government through papers or the radio or from the platform. It is true that taxation is imposed and expenditure is decided without any say on the part of the people, but no objection has been raised—possibly because the only action taken in the former has been to lighten the burden and, in the latter, to be generous.

Results

One of the first undertakings was to reduce the annual interest on the public debt, involving in 1934 a payment equivalent to half the general revenue. By a conversion of the bonds, carried out with the assistance of the British Government, this crushing burden was lightened by about $2,000,000. The bulk of the revenue is derived from customs duties on imports. By placing a number of essential commodities on the free list and reducing the tariff on others, the Government in one year reduced taxation by $1,000,000.

The general effect would have been more apparent but for the rise in the prices of imported goods which occurred just about the same time.

Civil Service Reorganized

The whole of the civil service has been reorganized, not without considerable protest from those removed or retired, or because the old system of political preference and patronage is a thing of the past. It has made for far greater efficiency, higher revenue returns in such departments as the post office, and has markedly checked losses by evasions of the customs regulations. The grant for education has been doubled and the educational administration, while retaining its denominational complexion in deference to public opinion, has been reconstructed.

Second only to what is being attempted to rehabilitate the industries is the undertaking to cope with the general health and welfare of the whole country.

Relief Rations Increased

The relief ration has been increased; cottage hospitals are being established at strategic points; a nursing service has been instituted, and a hospital ship patrols isolated settlements along the coast. In the capital, community and child welfare nurses attend to the needs of the destitute, and a clinic where treatments are given and minor operations are performed is in full swing.

The former House of Parliament, the Colonial Building, has been converted to the use of the Department of Natural Resources, at the head of which is Commissioner Sir John Hope Simpson. In addition to his administrative duties, on him rests the herculean task of stimulating existing industries and of promoting others. To deal with the chief problem first—the fisheries, in which about 38,000 men out of the population of 280,000 are engaged.

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Newfoundland Commission

Upper (Left to Right)—Thomas Lodge, E. N. R. Trentham, Sir John Hope Simpson. Lower (Left to Right)—William Richard Howley, Vice-Admiral Sir Humphrey Thomas Walwyn, Governor of Newfoundland and Chairman of the Commission, John Charles Puddester. Mr. Howley and Mr. Puddester Are Newfoundland Members and the Rest Are British

Bad Fish Business

Owing to the effects of the economic depression on the countries in which the products of the fisheries are marketed—and in particular, salt codfish—exchange difficulties and other circumstances, Newfoundland's primary industry in the past six years has had to fight to exist. Prices were so low that they scarcely covered the cost of production, a dearth of codfish or bait on certain parts of the coast, high prices for supplies, and unfavorable weather conditions have been other handicaps. The custom being for merchants to advance supplies against prospective catches, the fishermen sank deeper and deeper in debt and many merchants found themselves no longer able to give credit.

Among the first measures taken by the Commission of Government to deal with the situation were the advancing of funds to outfit the fishermen and the granting of loans for the building or renovating of schooners and boats. Either in the form of advances or grants-in-aid, funds were made available for this purpose by the British Government.

Crisis Met

About $200,000 was expended in 1934 in equipping the fishermen and $500,000 earmarked for vessel building. In this way a critical situation was met. It is questionable, however, whether 50 per cent of the advances may be recovered, but despair has given place to hope.

In order to overcome the difficulties arising from a bait shortage, bait depots have been established along the coasts and a steamer is employed to take bait supplies from place to place. With the object of reorganizing the industry, a salt codfish board, comprising Government officials and exporters, has been established; in a similar manner the herring fishery is being taken care of; fishery inspectors have been appointed; market conditions are being studied and regulations for the better conduct of every branch of the fisheries have been enforced.

Agricultural Development

Intensive efforts are being made to increase agricultural development, particularly with the object of encouraging those engaged in the fisheries to supplement their earnings by growing their own vegetables and raising sheep. In most places the land is suitable for cultivation and the climate is conducive to the growing of all the ordinary vegetables, hay, oats, and garden fruits, while almost everywhere wild fruit of various kinds is in abundance.

Most of the residents have the further advantage of a plentiful fuel supply.

The fishery problems solved, there is no reason why there should be any great impoverishment in Newfoundland. High-class sheep and cattle have been introduced, seed of various kinds are distributed, for which return must be made, and community work is being organized.

Land Settlement Scheme

A scheme on a considerable scale has been undertaken to establish land colonies where people unable to maintain themselves in their own localities have been settled. Provided with comfortable homes, food, clothing, implements, and medical and educational facilities, each settler has his own allotment of land to clear and cultivate and also has to work on the farm which is operated on a community basis. The settlers are paid no wages; what they have been given is in the nature of an advance and they are credited with the value of their labor.

The largest of these settlements, known as Markland, situated about 60 miles from St. John's, contains about 100 families. So far, it has cost $300,000. From an economic point of view, it is questionable whether it will prove a success, but of its benefits to the people socially, there can be no doubt.

Building Needed Roads

Farming as an exclusive employment is being encouraged in various ways. The most extensive and fertile lands are in the west. The drawback has been the difficulty of communication owing to the lack of roads and unbridged rivers with which this part of the country is intersected. Road building is already under way and one of the largest rivers — Robinson's — has been spanned. The road program is intended to serve the purpose as well of encouraging tourist traffic.

A five-year plan has been decided upon, embracing a road system from Port aux Basques in the extreme west and but 90 miles from Sydney, Cape Breton, across the country to the northeast coast, and thence to St. John's. On the eastern end, much of this is already built.

The system will open up to sportsmen and other visitors virtually a new land of endless attractions.

The Department of Natural Resources is also carrying out intensive surveys with a view of determining the timber, game, fur, and mineral resources.

In the latter connection, some promising finds have already been made. The extent of the forest areas not already supplying the newsprint manufacturing plants, turning out about 1000 tons daily, has warranted development of the export of raw timber and this is providing employment for a considerable number.

Various other enterprises are occupying the attention of the Commissioner for Natural Resources.

Public Utilities; Finances

The direction of public works of all kinds—institutions, roads and bridges, the railway, coastal services, the dockyard and its machine shops—are under the direction of the Department of Public Utilities, in charge of Thomas Lodge.

In the railway system—for years a "white elephant"—various improvements have been made, with the result that instead of adding annually to the country's debt, it is now possible to visualize the time when it will be a paying proposition.

The Finance and Customs Department, including the Posts and Telegraphs, has been completely reorganized. Owing to trade stagnancy, together with the fact that the customs tariff has been materially reduced, the effect is not yet apparent, judging by actual increased revenue returns, but customs receipts are improving, and under the new Postal Telegraph system, a considerable saving has been effected and more business is being done than ever before.

Commission Does Well

In general, it is clear that mistakes have been made. When account is taken of the collossal nature of the task of setting the country once more on its feet and the complexity of the problems involved this is but natural. Only now is it possible to formulate definite policies, and it is still too early to forecast what the future may hold in store, but with the experience gained, with the assurance that the public has a stable government, and with general confidence placed in them, the commissioners seem to be bringing recovery nearer and are gradually effecting that change in conditions which will mean for the people the banishment of the spectre of privation and by remunerative employment, the home comforts so long denied them.

Colliery in England Gets Coal-Oil Plant After Long Idleness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELMONT, Eng. — The Grange Colliery here, shut down 10 years ago, is to be put to work once more. A coal-oil plant, using a new process, is to be built at the colliery and by the autumn it is hoped to start production.

The plant is to produce motor spirit, kerosene, and Diesel oil. Production costs are claimed to be as low as from a penny to twopence a gallon under the process to be used.

The main claim for the process, which bears the name of its inventor Mr. N. Freeman, American chemical engineer, is that there is no need for subsequent refining of the product after manufacture. The plant makes and refines the oil in one apparatus.

Home Planning Called Path to Independence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMARILLO, Texas—"Better days are in store for housewives who plan their domestic affairs," according to Miss Connie Bonslagle, assistant national director of rural rehabilitation home work, who was in Amarillo recently conferring with Region 12 Resettlement home workers.

"Planning and budgeting," said Miss Bonslagle, "are just as important to the farmwife as to the farmer in working out sound economy. Thrift, enterprise and resourcefulness are being made to pay dividends in the homes of rehabilitation clients, co-operating with our home management specialist. Already thousands of such families are well along the road back to independence and good citizenship. Our home management specialists have taught them how to make their dollars go further."

Nations Called To Song Festival In Spring of 1937

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 3—A "singing festival of nations" will be held in New York City in May, 1937, it was announced at a joint session of the American Choral and Festival Alliance and the Intercollegiate Musical Council, Inc., meeting at the Pennsylvania Hotel here today.

Along with the announcement a message was read from Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, to Mrs. Williams Arms Fisher of Boston, president of the Choral and Festival Alliance, pledging the co-operation of the Department of State in the singing festival.

Diplomacy Assists

"The Department of State would be pleased to assist in this matter in sending invitations to choral societies or other musical organizations in foreign countries through diplomatic channels," Mr. Hull said. "The procedure which would be followed would be the transmission of the invitations of the American Choral and Festival Alliance and the Intercollegiate Musical Council, Inc., through the diplomatic missions abroad to the governments of the various countries for the musical organizations invited."

From Great Britain

The object of the festival is to promote "international amity through song," it was explained by Mrs. Fisher, who read a message from Sir Hugh Roberton, British composer, in which he lauded the purpose of the festival and pledged his cordial assistance.

"It is time," Sir Hugh said, "that the world was realizing that making songs is of more value to the human race than making bombs. That one little folk air was worth more than all the poison gas ever made."

Pan American

The director general of the Pan-American Union, L. S. Rowe, voiced similar sentiments in a message which emphasized that it had been found in the work at the Pan-American Union that music constitutes one of the most important factors in establishing closer cultural ties between the nations of this continent.

Invitations are being extended to representative choirs, concert groups and university glee clubs of Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, England, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Scotland, Soviet Union, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Wales.

The peace note also was struck by Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, internationally known clergyman and minister of the Central Congregational Church in Brooklyn, who spoke of the debt which "patriotism and the reasonable internationalism of which it is the stem" owe to songs.

Thrives in Conflict

"Other arts languish in the tumult of conflict," Dr. Cadman declared. "Poetry and painting often have been seduced by the false splendor of the battlefield and their genius prostituted in the praise of brutality, but in the heat of the cataclysm prevailing during and after the Napoleonic wars, the musical world was permanently enriched by operas, symphonies, tone poems and songs."

Dr. Cadman concluded with a plea for unemployed "vocal and instrumenal music makers who are walking the streets of our cities," remarking that "not one of these servants of the public good should be regarded as negligible by any intelligent citizen."

Lincoln Song

The first performance anywhere of an Abraham Lincoln song with chorus, by Dr. Walter Damrosch, based on Walt Whitman's poem, "O Captain, My Captain," was given at a music appreciation hour at the Metropolitan Opera House today.

The work was presented by Theodore Webb, baritone, a high school chorus of 400 students of Brooklyn, trained by Peter Wilhousky and an orchestra. Dr. Damrosch was awarded the 1936 medal for outstanding services to children given each year by Parents' Magazine, in consideration of his services to 60,000 schools of the country through the regularly radiocast music appreciation hour.

The Opera

This year brought an "almost miraculous" revival of opera, Mrs. August Belmont, chairman of the Metropolitan Opera Guild, told those who attended the conference dinner at the Pennsylvania Hotel last night.

A music festival that included a formal concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra was attended by more than 7000 persons yesterday.

Joseph E. Maddy of Ann Arbor was elected president of the Music Educators' National Conference yesterday. Other officers elected were Herman F. Smith of Milwaukee, first vice-president, and Ada Bicking of Indianapolis, second vice-president.

Cotton Gin Invention Credited to Woman

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 3 (AP)—Mrs. Margaret Hess, of Morocco, Ind., member of the select council of the National Inventors Congress, declared today that the cotton gin was invented by a woman and not by Eli Whitney.

In an address on "Women in Invention," for delivery before the regional meeting of the congress, Mrs. Hess asserted that Mrs. Nathanael Greene, wife of the Revolutionary hero, conceived the idea that led to the cotton gin.

"After she had developed a method for separating the cotton from its seed, Mrs. Greene entrusted the making of the machine to Eli Whitney, who was boarding with her, and who had a Yankee's skill in the use of tools," Mrs. Hess continued. "She did not apply for a patent in her own name because so opposed was public opinion to woman's having part in mechanical operations that she would have exposed herself to general ridicule and to a loss of position in society."

Women began inventing, appropriately enough, by patenting the first corset, Mrs. Hess said.

"Quotes From Congress"

Dams and Flood Control—Dust Storms—Limits to Flood Relief—$1,500,000 for Co-operation—Reciprocity Treaties—'Gentlemen's Agreement'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Some of the revealing observations made in the daily grist of congressional speeches are set apart in the following paragraphs:

Senator George W. Norris (R), Nebraska:

Dams will have to be built by the thousands, commencing probably with the larger ones and running down to the smaller ones, until we shall have controlled the floodwaters of our country. When that time comes we shall have preserved for posterity the right to live and be happy upon the land we now enjoy; and we ought to take that kind of a view of the subject.

Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas:

Within a comparatively short time we will have dust storms on half the area of the United States.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenbrug (R), Michigan:

The problem concerning the pending omnibus bill which disturbs me is the question of the fundamental policy; whether we are now to embark upon federal responsibility for purely local flood control. By local "flood control" I mean flood control upon purely intrastate streams which do not contribute to the ultimate flood conditions of the major streams. It seems to me that we are beginning to trend in that exceedingly dangerous direction.

Representative Thomas S. McMillan (D), South Carolina:

I do not deprecate the value to us as a nation of the amount of money that we spend in maintaining our membership in many of these commissions and conferences, but I do think it only fair to observe that we are paying out about $1,500,000 annually in co-operative endeavor with other nations.

Representative Byron B. Harlan (D), Ohio:

What this Administration, with reciprocity treaties, is trying to do is to return to the prepanic tariff rates of 1922, and thus start the world again back toward an era of economic peace and good neighborliness.

Reciprocity is one phase of that persistent idea—the Golden Rule. Reciprocity points the way to peace in commercial warfare, to a truce in military conflicts. Reciprocity is based upon the concept that each of us prospers best when we all prosper most.

Representative Allen T. Treadway (R), of Massachusetts:

I call upon the President to make good on his word that he would change his agricultural policies if his plans did not work out. Certainly the trade treaties have not benefited agriculture. They should be scrapped and the attention of the administration turned to sane and constitutional methods of aiding agriculture in its quest for home and foreign markets and for a fair American price for its products.

Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R), Massachusetts:

Months ago this country, through the Department of State, made a "gentleman's agreement" with Japan that Japan should not export so much cotton cloth to this country. I want to read some staggering figures showing how Japan is just laughing at us and is not keeping that agreement:

Imports of bleached cotton cloth from Japan for the year 1935 were 5 times greater than in 1934, 117 times greater than in 1933, and 584 times the imports for 1932.

Canada Guards Store Of Nonrust Wheat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Indian Head, Sask.

MORE precious than gold and representing the future hopes of the farmers of the prairies is a store of 390 bushels of wheat carefully locked away at the Dominion Experimental Farm here.

This little store of the new rust-resistant wheat, known until recently as "716," is now christened "Renown." It represents practically the entire stock of grain, with the exception of minute quantities in other experimental farms in the Dominion.

The loss of the greater part of this 390 bushels would set back experimental workers several years and would be a major disaster, according to farm officials.

Another rust-resistant wheat, "Apex," developed by the University of Saskatchewan, is being multiplied at the farm here.

Barriers of Brush On Ski Jumps Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTFIELD, Mass., April 4—Some of the bumps of skiing will be appreciably softened if the Western Massachusetts Winter Sports Council has its way.

The council voted in favor of erecting barriers of brush and like material at hazardous points on ski trails. It also decided that all member winter sports groups shall require members to qualify as proficient skiers before attempting runs or jumps.

Camp for Idle Girls In California to Put Stress on Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, April 4—Balmy mountain breezes are beckoning 100 young women to California's first National Youth Administration camp, to be held from April 6 to June 6 at Camp Seeley, in the neighboring San Bernardino Mountains.

The camp is open to unemployed girls, between the ages of 16 and 25, who are not in school and are members of families receiving assistance or eligible for assistance from the Works Progress Administration, and the Rural Resettlement Administration.

Educational training will include business courses, home management, cooking and sewing classes, and leisure activities of outdoor nature, music, dramatics, and handicraft. Each girl will receive 50 cents a week spending money.

According to Mary B. Perry, N. Y. A state director of women's education camps, 35 girls are from Los Angeles County, 30 from the San Bernardino-Imperial Valley area, 24 from San Diego and Orange counties, and 10 from the Bakersfield-Santa Barbara region.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

When the Little Red Schoolhouse Goes Progressive

Parents — Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Rural School—New Way

One-Room Type as Setting for Community Life

By Margaret Root Zahler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CONTRARY to the usual notion, the rural one-room schoolhouse has just the right kind of setup to allow its children to experience the finest kind of education. With one teacher and boys and girls of different ages the little group is like a big family fitted into a community—the very kind of situation which many city schools striving for progressive methods would like to obtain.

Here and there in spots throughout the United States some of these country schools are adopting progressive education methods and getting very fine results. Yet the world knows far less of them than it does of the long-discussed and often-commented-upon projects of the more highly privileged schools. Efforts are beginning now to be made to publicize more widely the educational results cropping out of the little one-room school, so that far distant communities, more or less isolated, may learn of what is being done in other sections.

In some of the more progressive rural schools the youngsters are participating in community activities and learning about their own local government. They are "talking less" and "experiencing more" than was true years ago in the traditional red schoolhouse on the hill. Indeed many teachers who have had experience out in these small communities declare that a "rural school has the finest potentialities for progressive methods."

Practical Life Experiences

In Warren County, New Jersey, where progressive ideas are being worked out, it is seen how the rural school can become the center of a family situation, and so teach the youngsters many practical life experiences.

At noon, for instance, instead of eating a cold lunch from their tin boxes, as in the old days, the country school children make a hot dish at school. In one of the one-room schools in Warren County the end of a bleak hall was turned into a kitchen with shelves for dishes, a work board which folds up against the wall and a kerosene stove. The older girls take turns in cooking the hot dish "for the family" to supplement sandwiches brought from home.

The youngsters pull their desks together in table fashion and pay a good deal of attention to the balanced meal, to table manners and individual duties in setting the tables, clearing up afterward and so on. Up in the front of the room is a small table for four. This is the teacher's table where it is considered a "great honor" to sit. The children themselves made their own chairs for this table out of orange crates.

But the recent project undertaken by two schools in Warren County illustrate how progressive methods can be applied even in rural districts. The springboard for this year's program was a charge of dynamite set off to change the course of the Pequest River near the schools. When one of the teachers learned that the CCC camp was working on the river to change its course and that on a certain day the dynamite was to be used, she arranged to have the pupils there from a one-room schoolhouse and also from a six-room school.

The thing which had actually happened in that county was this: Some 40 years ago an old lake bottom in Warren County brought a large section of land, now known as the Meadows, under cultivation, according to one of the helping teachers, Miss Marcia Everett. Here celery, lettuce and onions were grown abundantly in the rich, black muck by the Polish and Ukrainian farmers who settled there. But often the Pequest River, which flows through the Meadows, flooded the land and ruined the crops. Finally the CCC camp undertook to dredge and straighten parts of the river.

Inspired Research

As soon as the teachers heard of the charge of dynamite which was to be set off, they got all of the necessary permission and took some of the children to the spot in time to see the explosion—from the required distance, of course. When the youngsters returned to school they were asked all kinds of questions from the other children and from the teachers. As a result of the trip a whole year's work of unusual significance was initiated, Miss Everett said.

Where does the Pequest River come from and where does it end? What kind of country does it flow through? Why are lettuce, onions, and celery in such demand? What kinds of soils are found besides muck? How did muck get here? These were some of the questions. To children of very limited experience these activities were fundamentally valuable and keenly interesting.

Questions about CCC camps popped up which led to much information about the work of the Federal Government and to trips to the camp, an experience seldom participated in around other CCC camps. The captain of the camp was also invited by the children to visit the schools. He sent pictures and maps to the children. Then one day they were invited to visit the camp.

It was an event for the country youngsters. When the Conservation Camp truck stopped at the door with an invitation in an envelope marked "War Department—Official Business, presented with the captain's compliments," the youngsters were pleased beyond words. They went. They later subscribed to the camp paper and relations between the camp and the community became friendly.

Thus from the first trip to watch the explosion of dynamite, the youngsters developed all kinds of lessons in oral and written English, spelling, vocabulary, research reading, civics, geography, science, history, art, arithmetic, and so on.

Unusual Opportunities

"There are unusual possibilities for integrated education in a one-room school," said Miss Everett, "where some 20 or 30 pupils ranging in age from five to 16 years live all day together. They spend some of that time in solving a common problem closely related to their life outside of school. All the potentialities for the fulfillment of the concept of creative education lie within a rural community."

Dr. Fannie W. Dunn, professor of rural education, Teachers College, Columbia University, who has been closely affiliated with this development of progressive education in Warren County, sees remarkable possibilities in rural education where the teachers appreciate the opportunities in the country school environment.

"In a one-teacher school with boys and girls all the way from five to 16 years of age there is a fine chance for leadership," Dr. Dunn said in an interview. "They form a heterogenous group in which there is a family situation. Whereas in large city schools there must be a sharp gradation of many children on exactly the same age studying together, in the country school each individual child has a better chance for leadership. Here children are in real contact with life in all of its simple forms. They have the whole out-of-doors for their laboratories. They get close to the soil, the weather, and the wonders of creation.

"Youngsters in a country school have home and farm responsibilities. Some of them take care of the school stove or furnace, the window boxes, carry water from a near-by well, and other duties. They are exposed to life situations. On election day they see the voting booth set up in the schoolhouse. They almost always go with their parents to public meetings. In this kind of situation a country schoolteacher can inspire, help and lead."

Dr. Dunn told about a little Polish boy who had come from a congested city district to live in the country and to go to a country school. He was awed by the large out-of-doors, and one morning he greeted his teacher by commenting, "The clouds are looking pretty today!"

Dr. Dunn does not favor consolidating country schools unless this one-teacher family idea can be preserved. The ideal arrangement, she thinks, would be to consolidate several schools and still keep but one teacher. Then let her have helpers, perhaps high school graduates, who would spend their time on the mechanics—filing papers, making out reports, and all of the routine ends of the job—leaving the teacher free to "head the family."

The One-Room School Has Already Proved a Fine Setup for Carrying Out Ideals of Progressive Education. These Photographs Were Taken in Such Schools of Warren County, New Jersey. Three Show the Family Spirit at the Lunch Hour. A "Kitchen" Was Made at the End of a Barren Hall and Older Girls Prepare a Hot Dish for the School Family. Modern Movable Desks Are Pulled Together for a Jolly Meal of All Ages. To Sit at the Teacher's Table With Its Orange-Crate Chairs (Made by the Children) Is a Special Treat. Lower Right Is a Part of a Pageant Which Culminated a Social Studies Unit on the Westward Movement. Notice the Covered Wagon Drawn by "Oxen." The Unit Was Studied by Grades 5-8 But All the Children of This One-Room School in Mansfield Township Took Part in the Pageant. The Entire Public School System of New Jersey Is Endeavoring to Carry Out the Ideals of Progressive Education, and Is Proving Them Successful

Sons 'On Duty' at Home

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

California

Dear Readers:

Having read with interest, suggestions from others in regard to bringing up children in a harmonious home, I am submitting a plan for boys which was successful with us for over three years. There are no girls in our family, the three boys are two years apart in age, and we have a fair-sized house to care for, with no extra help. In order to enlist the services of the boys in a cheerful manner, a division of labor was set up, which in their opinion was perfectly fair.

This was a game of "work-up" like a baseball. A boy was assistant, then chief the next day, and following that he was off duty or out. The work of the chief was the most important. He set the table, putting on the bread, butter, salad, water and anything else I asked him to do in connection with serving the meal. After dinner it was his job to wash dishes. The assistant cleared the table, fed the dog and cat and dried the dishes, setting the table for the next day's breakfast. The boy who was off duty had no work that evening.

We started this plan when the boys were 8, 10 and 12, after a number of complaints from them as to their work. Each one had thought he did more than his brothers, at least it seemed that way without a schedule to follow. With the increased evening study that comes in high school, I now feel it is asking too much of the boys to help after dinner, but they are expected to make their beds, and on Saturdays they clean their rooms, the hall and the bathrooms.

Furthermore, they have not developed into "sissies." One has played football in high school for three years, another holds a school record in track for boys of his age and weight, and the third is a Boy Scout patrol leader with the rank of Life Scout. They all have a reputation at school for dependability and cheerful service, which, in my opinion, is as important as high scholarship.

The advantage of our plan is that boys like to know what they have to do and get it done. Besides the household duties they also take turns at mowing the lawn and helping their father in outdoor work. They appreciate the fact that we do a great deal for them, we take frequent camping trips, arrange many picnics and swimming parties and hikes for their enjoyment. We have also provided transportation for games, track meets and social affairs at school and in homes of friends. We have opened our home for dancing parties, suppers and barbecues, which would have been too much work without the help of our young sons.

The interests of our boys are a great joy. No mother of sons needs to feel her life is one of drudgery if she faces her problem squarely and works out a suitable plan with their co-operation. (Mrs.) M. B. C.

Camp Letter Box

California

Dear Friends:

We sent our 10-year-old daughter to a Girl Scout camp near Big Basin, California. She was in her first year of Scouting, with all of a beginner's enthusiasm. Her four weeks' stay at camp, her first separation from her family, was an entire success.

This particular camp taught our daughter many lessons, first of all, an interest in the heavens (its specialty). The counselors bore the names of stars, the groups of Scouts were named after constellations. The little girls were most numerous, and were called "Pleiades." Once or twice they had the thrill of being awakened in the night in order to observe the sky. Elementary astronomy formed the basis of the general study for the summer.

Our daughter gained in orderliness, co-operation, obedience, self-reliance, and the ability to get along with other people. The camp was run on schedule, with regular duties assigned to each child. The girls did all the camp work except the cooking. Sleeping quarters were "nests," under the redwood trees. A group of Scouts with a counselor laid their sleeping bags near together, with their few belongings hung on low shrubs and stumps close at hand. There were daily lessons in handcrafts and nature study. After lunch, during a quiet period, the girls rested and wrote letters. There were hikes and picnics, with lunch in "nosebags," trails to trace, campfires, stories, singing, reading, swimming, and stunts. The girls washed their hair (which had always been done for most of them), washed their play-suits, socks, and undies, and even learned to use starch. Living entirely out of doors made laundry work a daily task.

In offering advice to future campers, I urge each member of the family to write frequent letters to the little girls away for the first time. The arrival of the mail bag is the great event of the day. A ukulele adds to the joy of the campfire hour. Mending equipment, a whisk broom, and a change of heavy sweaters, in case one is wet, are essential. Several days of wet and foggy weather helped our campers to learn the lessons of amusing themselves under uncomfortable conditions, and added to the store of experiences to tell the eager parents who came to take the Scouts home after a last gala campfire and a final chicken dinner. (Mrs.) E. deC. B.

* * *

Canada

Dear Editor:

I am the mother of an only child, a son, and would like to share my experience on the camp question.

My son first attended a summer camp when he was nine years old Before that time he had never been interested in sports of any kind and would much rather read.

His first summer at camp brought these results: He learned to swim and become more self-reliant. But the effect which pleased me most was the manner in which he learned to adjust himself to other children, which an only child sometimes finds difficult.

The next summer he learned to love nature and the great outdoors. The third year he overcame a great deal of self-consciousness. He had a nice voice, but refused to sing at home when there were visitors. But again the summer camp helped out, for in his third summer he became interested in amateur theatricals, playing parts and leading the chorus. He also sang solos.

His fourth year he became "tent-master" of his own particular tent and learned to become very careful of the small boys under his care. This last summer we paid for his railroad fare only. His own work at camp paid for his vacation. He is now a junior in high school, plays on the football team and takes great interest in his regular school work.

I feel that the change to camp in the summer has been of great benefit to him and also to myself. I think aside from the material benefits, that both parents and children need a respite from one another for their own growth and the summer camp is the ideal solution.

(Mrs.) E. M. B.

Paging Canadians!

Canadians planning to travel to Japan to attend the 1937 conference of the World Federation of Education Associations, can obtain information from: Mr. Harry Charlesworth, 1300 Robson Street, Vancouver, B. C.; Dr. E. A. Hardy, O. B. E., 124 Duplex Avenue, Toronto 12, Ontario; Dr. D. D. MacDonald, 411 Annette Street, Toronto, Ontario.

'When You Were Little'

A Child Delights in True Stories of Mother and Dad

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS most interesting to slip into a home and come upon family life when no change in procedure takes place at the entrance of the outsider. One learns much from the way others take sorrow, handle great joy, solve a problem in conduct or come to family decisions in the many matters that constantly arise in all homes.

I was interested one day to come upon a mother and her two children sitting snugly before the grate fire with a worn book in which all were evidently absorbed. I waved to let the conversation go right on and the oldest child explained naïvely: "You see, Mother has known us all our lives, but we have known Mother and Daddy just part of their lives, so we are reading this book and Mother is telling us more about what she did when she was a little girl."

The book was one of their mother's old diaries with a brief outline of her doings as a young girl. From these line-by-day helps she was weaving a true story of her own girlhood. Her two children were charmed as she told them of taking a long buggy ride to the Ledges and described the kind of clothes they wore and the contents of their picnic lunch. Just little intimate details that took these children back into their parents' past and made them realize that their mother and daddy had once been a little girl and boy with many of the same problems they had to solve—school days with lessons to be learned and vacations to revel in.

Family Biographies

"We have done a great deal with our family biographies," went on the mother after the children had reluctantly climbed down and gone out to play. "We feel both our children will gain by knowing of the things we loved to do; of the happy times we had in certain places; of the change in the lives of the children today, and the children of only a few years ago. They revel in their father's explanation of his home life on the farm, and these simple biographies have made the children want to take trips to places that were of interest and everyday familiarity to us when we were young.

"We have begun to write out simple chronicles of our lives as we can recall them, aided greatly by our erratically kept diaries. And this has led the children to keep very good diaries in view of the possibility of someday wanting their own children to know of the experiences they are having now. And diaries, we find, lead them to want to make interesting things happen each day. They really write rather clever descriptions of places they visit, because they wish the text to show the listener in years to come how the place actually looked. They describe humorous events, trying their best to state clearly the point of the event; they set down their daily ambitions which change greatly as new plans for future endeavor win favor in their childish eyes. Their comments on the state of home affairs inform us parents of how these small offspring regard life as they are living it. Their diaries are more a setting down of daily history than a mere enumeration of a few outstanding happenings.

Worth Writing About

"Their father has even commenced to go back into their grandparents' lives and the history of people of our race and family. We feel that this glimpse into the past has benefited the children wonderfully. They have acquired a feeling of intimacy with both of us parents that they might never have had, had we not fallen upon this plan of writing family biographies, and they have gained a desire to make their own lives worth writing about for their children."

Mothers' Clubs of Victoria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Melbourne, Vic.

FOUNDED originally by two women teachers, the Victorian Federation of Mothers' Clubs, which celebrated its tenth anniversary in Melbourne, has to its credit a record of remarkable achievement in the interests of the welfare of the children of the State.

There are 230 clubs affiliated with the federation, with a membership of 10,000 spread throughout the State. The aims of the federation are threefold—to act as a bond of union between the various Mothers' Clubs, to hold periodical conferences for the discussion of matters of importance to the welfare of the children, and to advance the interests of the schools of Victoria. By its efforts £100,000 has been raised for the benefit of state schools.

The president, Mrs. M. G. McNaughton, said that the federation was proud of the educational conscience that had been awakened in the parents of the school children. The physical, mental and cultural development of the children had taken on a new aspect for the working mothers of the community. Hungry children had been fed, and poor children had been clothed. For the cultural development of children the federation had established school libraries, provided equipment for musical training, and had done what it could to create beauty in the school environment. All that had been the work of the average mother, who, realizing often what she had missed herself, was anxious to provide nothing but the best for the children of the future generations.

The Director of Education, Mr. J. McRae, addressing the conference, said that through the efforts of the federation the state schools of Victoria had become more happy, more helpful and more homelike places. That was largely due to the way in which the Mothers' Clubs had ranked themselves alongside the teachers, and made the teachers feel that they had the support of the parents and the community.

The National Congress of Parents and Teachers of the United States will hold its fortieth annual convention in Milwaukee, Wis., U. S. A., from May 11 to 15, 1936. The theme of the convention will be: "Relation of the Home to Character Formation." Particulars can be obtained from the headquarters of the congress, 1201 Sixteenth Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

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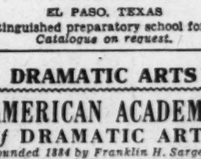

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Antiques
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A Saturday Page

Modern Houses from $2000 to $4000

For a Family of Three with $1800 Income

Third of 12 Saturday articles

By **Royal Barry Wills**

SINCE the most important question about any dwelling is that of accommodation, perhaps the first thing that we should state about this house is the size of family that may occupy it comfortably. Having two sleeping rooms, it takes a family of two adults and one or two children, depending on the latter's ages. The studio couch in the living room will take care of an occasional guest. This house is not one of absolute minimum room sizes, and considerable feeling of spaciousness is provided.

As one enters the combination living room and dining room one may have a complete unobstructed view of 30 feet. Of course, this includes the sleeping room at the end which may be either entirely opened up, or closed by means of a curtain.

As has been said before, in these houses we look for a much higher standard of living than may be achieved in smaller apartments or older houses in which living cost would be as much or more. In each case we plan for higher standards of daylighting and ventilation, convenience, circulation, space and insulation for sound and heat.

Economies in Space

Within the house, actual size is not so much a factor as the utmost use of available space. This can be accomplished by the elimination of waste areas and of excess size of construction parts. An instance of space saving is seen in the combination of living and dining areas. Cutting down of excess size of material is seen in the use of boarding or ¾-inch plywood for the back of partitions in cupboards. In this way 6 inches or 8 inches may be saved in the depth of closets. Also, built-in drawers may be used at the bottom of closets and under beds to eliminate chests and bureaus. In these houses we have also eliminated the basements, but adequate storage space has been provided at the end of the garage.

An additional advantage of flat roofs for this type of houses, is that of the readiness with which second story rooms may be built as they are desired. When such changes are contemplated with other types of roof, many difficulties are met, and often they are so baffling that it is not at all practical to obtain the arrangements wished for, even at considerable outlay. In later plans it will be shown how readily more bedrooms can be built on above the first floor, or the roof adapted for a delightful sun deck space for summertime use, where all breezes come.

Compared with the plan published here last week, this one has several additional features. One is that a garage is provided. This is interesting because it is very inexpensive and yet quite fireproof. The construction is a frame of 2 inches by 4 inches, covered inside with corrugated iron painted.

Fireplace Included

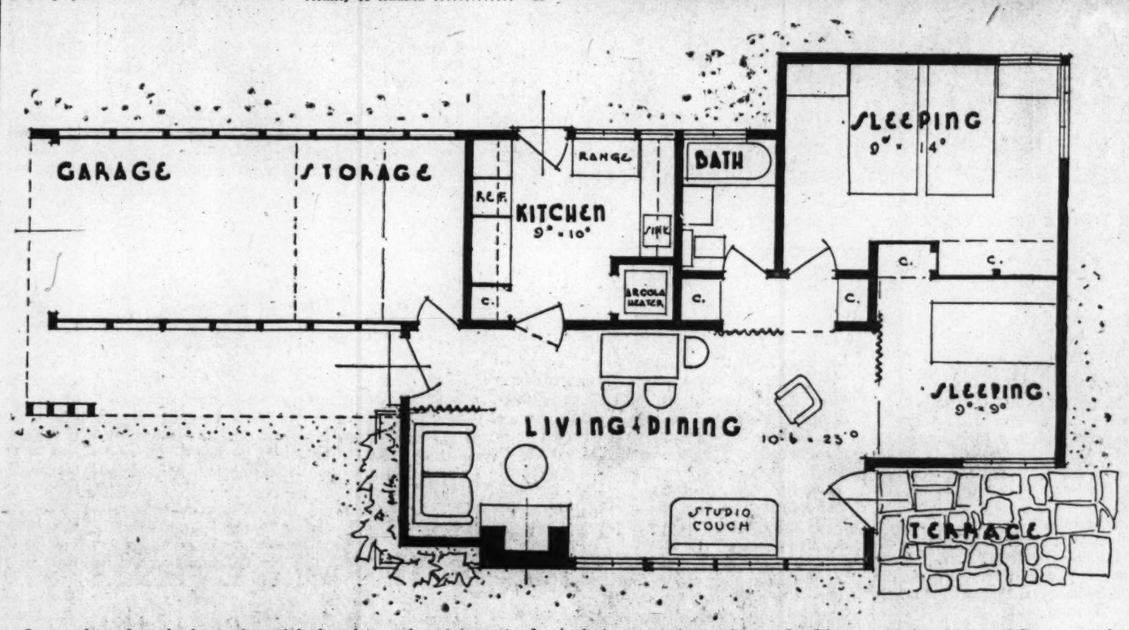
This plan has a fireplace and a complete heating system. Also, it has a separate back entrance easily accessible from the garage, and a terrace with possible provision for a pergola. In this plan, as in that published last week, all possible doors have been eliminated. Curtains have been used at the closets and across openings.

Thorough insulation is accomplished with shavings and sawdust. The equipment of the kitchen consists of an acid-resisting sink built into a counter; customary kitchen cabinets, range, and refrigerator.

Most of the walls are finished in plywood or wallboard. All customary trim and finish is eliminated and the wallboard or plywood is left with its natural finish as much as possible so as to avoid painting cost.

For Boston district the cost, as stated, will be less than $3000, although contractor's figures such as we gave in connection with last week's house are not now available for this one. Quoting Dodge Reports a national authority on the building trades, the cost of wood frame suburban houses in some other sections may be assumed as follows, Greater Boston figures taken as the basis, or 100 per cent:

Vicinity of New York City	+7%
Vicinity of Chicago	+8.4
Vicinity of San Francisco	—4.2
Vicinity of Seattle	—7.6
Vicinity of New Orleans	—18.8
Vicinity of Atlanta	—23



Last week we showed a house that might be taken as the minimum in size and cost—for two people and figured at $2000. Now we offer accommodation for three or possibly four, plus the occasional guest, for there are two bedrooms and a studio couch. The cost in the vicinity of Boston will be under $3000. Garage, fireplace, a heating system and a second bedroom, are features not provided in the $2000 plan referred to.

Ceramics Through the Ages

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

A COMPREHENSIVE exhibition of pottery processes and results through the ages, from prehistoric cooking utensils to twentieth-century spark plugs, has been placed on view at the Philadelphia Museum of Art, culled from the museum's collections, those of the University of Pennsylvania Museum, and from private collections.

By careful exposition of tools and processes the exhibition links the first discovery of glaze with present-day enamels, thus making an Egyptian bowl kin to the latest in enameled refrigerators. All such objects are traced chronologically, so that the story of the potter's art dovetails with that of civilization.

The exhibition shows how the element of accident aided discovery, and at the same time made it possible for the world to lose many a color secret. Somewhere in the Muhammadan world potters chanced upon a peculiar clay in which cobalt blue was contaminated with some other mineral. Uninterested in the chemistry or the location of the soil, they turned out exquisite powder-blue ware. When the clay was exhausted the potters went elsewhere. Today no one knows where the clay was obtained, nor have chemists discovered the missing mineral. A Muhammadan powder-blue jar is in the present exhibition.

Chinese Outstanding

Intrinsically the Chinese objects are, perhaps, the most valuable, as they include several pieces acquired by the university museum from the famous Morgan collection. By means of examples the story of porcelain development is carefully traced through centuries of patient Chinese experiment. Just prior to the final discovery, these great craftsmen were turning out ware of the necessary ingredients, flint, feldspar and kaolin, but fired at too low a temperature to give the porcelain quality. When an adventurous potter dared firing at 2400 degrees Fahrenheit he achieved his goal—a pure white porcelain, vitrified and translucent.

Even the location of clay deposits exerts its influence on quality. Porcelain to be pure, should be fashioned from clay found in hills (the Chinese word kaolin means high hill), as the elements wash away impure ingredients, leaving a fine rock flour. The bright blues of ancient Egypt, shown both in glazed and unglazed states in the current exhibition, were peculiar to a country where soda deposits lay in the sandy soil of the Nile, together with copper and silica.

The potter thus larned his chemistry through a combination of experiments, accidental or premeditated. In ancient times, however, baked clay was as important in the preservation of knowledge as the printing press is today. Here is a clay letter, setting forth the terms of a contract, wrapped in a clay envelope, and dispatched in the thirty-third year of Hammurabi, about 1925 B. C. With its climax in the great art of the Chinese potters, the exhibition embraces subsequent developments such as wedgewood, majolica and printed ware as the art of the potter marches from Orient to Occident. Each process is given technical demonstration.

American Ware Featured

Particular attention is accorded the art in America. Pennsylvania German slip ware is related to its European prototypes, while the contemporary movement is shown as vigorous and varied, through a selected exhibit from the Fourth National Robineau Memorial Ceramic Exhibition, arranged through the courtesy of the Syracuse Museum of Fine Arts under the auspices of the College Art Association.

Efforts of contemporaries to recapture the lost colors created by the Chinese, greatest of all ceramic craftsmen, are still being pushed in American potteries, and especially in the experimental workshops of art schools. Results of such experiments conducted by the pottery department of the Pennsylvania Museum's School of Industrial Art are also included in the exhibition.

Analogies abound. There is the similarity of contemporary peasant pottery with that of prehistoric Egypt; and that of the unglazed pottery figurine of antiquity with Waylande Gregory's horse and colt group, "Kansas Madonna." All prize and mention pieces from the Robineau exhibition are included.

DOROTHY GRAFLY.

looked lovely against the creamy curtains and the soft green of the floor. The sofa and one small chair were covered with sun-fast black sateen, bound with green. Another black note was introduced in a small magazine rack, placed near the chair covered with figured stuff. The fussy silk pillows on the sofa were relegated to the storeroom, and the simple oblong cushions which took their place had slips of linen-colored cretonne in yellow, orange, peacock blue and rosy lilac. All the slip-cover material was purchased for fast color and washability.

Old-Time Furnishings

Braided and crocheted rugs made the only floor covering. These were made in old-fashioned hit-and-miss patterns that harmonized nicely with the simplicity of the rest of the room. Windsor chairs, drop-leaf tables, the old melodeon which serves as a reading table, the slant-top desk, and other pieces, good but plain, fit suitably a country house. This large living room is also the dining room, the gateleg table, which seats 10 persons when fully extended, folding into small space and losing its identity when meals are over.

Silhouettes were hung on either side of the clock, and a group of landscapes with quite a bit of color and similar frames were used over the melodeon. Above the desk a crewel hanging with gay birds and impossibly fantastic flowers adorning a "tree of life," helped give that rather low piece the illusion of height. The remaining accessories were lamp-shades of ivory parchment with notes of green; crystal clear lamp-bases; a prized vase of Bennington ware, glossy brown; yellow bowls for flowers; open shelves holding many books with colorful bindings.

Our room now seemed to welcome the color and fragrance of the garden; already we could imagine the white narcissus and sweet grape hyacinth of early spring in our sunny yellow bowls.

Replying to Readers' Comments

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOME interesting reactions have come from readers concerning the article about a $2000 house, published last week, though I will not try to quote them precisely.

Several adverse comments have been made regarding the style of the little house. Its flat roof and the unusual windows seem strange and unattractive to those familiar with the gable roofs and balanced window-space of the New England cottages such as have been called "Cape Cod" type.

The present style has been adopted for two definite reasons. One of these is economy of construction costs. The second, simplicity of enlargement of the building as families increase in size.

In a later article the matter of extension will be treated, taking the plan published March 28 as a start. It will be seen then that extensions can be made with great simplicity and economy, while similar alterations made in a house with even the simplest gable roof would involve difficult problems and considerable expense.

For Small Incomes, Small Homes

The basic purpose of our series of studies is to offer low-priced but thoroughly practicable plans for incomes of $1000 to $2000. More than that, to offer to such families more comfort within our houses than they could expect in apartments renting between $20 and $40 a month, which is the required budget figure for this range of incomes.

As we succeed in developing plans that will accomplish this purpose—offering families pleasanter quarters from within and more agreeable surroundings without—it is necessary to disregard some personal tastes about the shapes of the houses as seen from the outside. Such commodious and convenient plans would cost considerably more and would be much more difficult to expand if they had conventional roofs.

One of the first fundamental essentials is, to keep costs down. The present type of construction is one way of doing it. But in the meantime, details of construction are sound and enduring, and the houses are, in each case, insulated against summer heat and winter cold. If a person who is gaining all these advantages asks in addition for a home that will look like a Cape Cod cottage or some other American Colonial type, he must expect to pay considerably more to have his tastes gratified.

House Lot Costs

Another question that has been raised relates to the building lot which was scheduled last week as $450. This figure was based on a lot of 9000 to 10,000 feet, which means an area 90 to 100 feet by 100 feet. One of the most desirable and easily accessible sections of suburban Boston is along the new six-lane highway known as the Worcester Turnpike. There are several sections on high land within five or 10 minutes' walk of this highway and 12 to 15 miles from Boston, where land can be bought at the figure quoted. In Dover, 16 miles out, lots 100 feet by 200, desirable in every way are selling for $500. Doubtless there are similar areas south and north of Boston as well as along this route to the west. So readers may be assured that this figure is conservative.

It has been remarked that not much space has been allowed in the sleeping rooms for bureaus and other furniture. Perhaps the architect has not emphasized sufficiently his statement that drawer space is provided for in the lower part of the closets and under the beds. The latter place offers opportunity for storing a large amount of clothing as well as bedding. It may be expected that the general efficiency in utilizing space characterizing these plans, will be carried out in every possible detail.

It is natural for readers to look at last week's three-room house with their own living requirements in mind, perhaps overlooking the fact that their own resources control those requirements and that the house wasn't meant for them at all. So when those with incomes of $3000 remark that the published plan lacks some things they should expect in a home of their own, that is necessarily so. In that first design, the purpose of the architect was to work out a solution of a house problem for the most modest family needs—two people: income $1000 to $1200. Perhaps some of us find in it a basis for encouraging others who are earning the less amounts, to secure the little home they have hoped for, but have seen no way of getting.

C. G. B.

A House Exhibited in a Hotel

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

NEW ideas in the use of woods and a definite trend toward lighter, delicately-tinted walls, may be seen in the "brides' house" which House Beautiful has installed at the Hotel Savoy-Plaza to be open to the public until the first of July.

Blonde woods have been utilized, both for construction and furniture, a mellow antique pine for the woodwork and the carved Georgian mantel in the living room. Chinese bamboo outlines moldings and cornices in the library and holly wood the color of honey is used for all the dining-room furniture.

Pale tints of terra cotta, pinkish gray, chartreuse, silver and blue are on the walls and the effect of lightness and brightness is heightened by the use of mirrors and by much white in leather, upholstery, lamps and shades.

The curtains illustrate many new ideas. In the master bedroom silver gray satin is suspended from crystal rods by three tabs on each curtain, the tabs caught over the top of the rod and the curtain falling in soft folds between them. The guest room utilizes, both for curtains and bedspread, a ruffled old-fashioned embroidered batiste, the same kind of material which was used for petticoats in the nineties.

Reversing the usual order of things, it is the kitchen which is dark, a rich sapphire-blue tiling lining the walls and making an effective background for the very modern equipment in aluminum color. Plain carpets in different colors have been spread upon the floors except for the foyer, whose grayed chartreuse walls are emphasized by a patterned linoleum in gray, black, and white.

Planned for Color and Coolness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Caro, Mich.

OUR living room has the somewhat doubtful blessing of seven windows, four of which have a western exposure. So we have a great deal of sunshine, and in summer rather too much heat. We decided that the dull brown floor, the mulberry velvet and tapestry coverings on our furniture, as well as the particularly ugly varnished woodwork, could be changed inexpensively to fabrics and finishes which would bring the illusion of coolness.

Paper and Paint

The beamed ceiling had been painted ivory, and was in fairly good condition, so no change seemed necessary there. New wallpaper was needed although the soft, bluish-green color of the old really gave us the chief idea for our new scheme. The new paper we chose was in this same tint, in a plaid so soft as to be hardly noticeable, yet with enough pattern to conceal irregularities in the walls themselves. The varnished woodwork was painted ivory to match the ceiling.

The window treatment was made as simple as possible, keeping the old cream-colored shades. No draperies were used with the simplest of marquisette glass curtains, pale ivory in color and made to hang very full.

The floor was of soft wood, and we could afford neither to carpet it nor to install new hardwood flooring. So it was painted a medium grayish green, and over that a coat of dull finish, clear varnish. We hope to maintain its really lovely appearance by keeping it waxed. So the background colors were bluish green wallpaper, gray-green floor and ivory-white wood work.

We were now ready for the furniture. One favorite armchair was slip-covered in heavy, fast-color percale, with figures in black, orange, yellow and faint green splashes on a grayish ground. Another chair had its too elegant mulberry velvet hidden by a cover of lilac crash, which

A Sculptor of Juniper Root

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Calgary, Alta.

ONE of the most interesting hobbies to appear recently is that of W. G. Hodgson of Dorothy, Alta. To the onlooker his material and tools are surprisingly lacking in inspiration but, by art connoisseurs at the Chicago World's Fair and the Toronto Centennial Fair, his dainty figurines carved from the root of the juniper shrub were recognized as definitely original in their truly creative exhibit.

A Ranchman Artist

Mr. Hodgson's story is unusual. For years, on his isolated ranch on the Red Deer River, 100 miles east of Calgary, he whittled Indian heads in relief on soft cottonwood bark, for want of better material. One great ambition was to save enough money to have oak slabs shipped to him from Calgary, so he might have the desired material to carve. Then nature, in an uncompromising way, offered the aspiring sculptor a crude medium. While riding over the edge of one of the many steep coulees in which that country abounds, his pony's shoe caught on the torn root of a juniper shrub. As he freed the animal's foot he noticed that the offending branch had a striking likeness to the human figure.

As a result of this discovery, scores of charming little figures have come from hands of the man whose search for beauty never ceased. Wraiths, people have called them, so transitory seems the nature which they radiate, held captive in the graceful forms. They might well be called Songs in Wood, so full of music is the sweep of a garment, the wind-blown tresses or a rhythmical gesture.

He has produced the Nun, with pure, clear features and cowl; the renowned Salome in her wild dance; lovely, sophisticated ladies, medieval and modern, in languorous poses; eastern women in exotic headdresses. One little, old man leans wearily upon his cane, his trousers baggy and wrinkled. Inspired by Shakespeare's "Macbeth," Mr. Hodgson has recently completed and offered for exhibition the "Witches"—a group of six squat before a smoking caldron.

Takes Nature's Suggestions

All these figures are boldly different since the artist finds his suggested form in the gnarled and twisted natural root itself. He prefers the wood in its raw state where every groove and curve is used to the fullest advantage. Although the vicissitudes of a ranchman's life are many, they have not sufficient to snuff out the flame which fires one man's quest for beauty. Rather the very solitudes of the country may be responsible, to a great extent, for the fine impulse to perfect these statuettes.

Trips to the city are few and far between for this artist rancher, being on an average of two or three a year. On such occasions one of the occasions from which he derives keen amusement is his friends' persistent invitation to house his old car in their garage. The gallant machine has yet to spend its first night under shelter and seems as weather beaten as the juniper shrubs and prairies themselves.

G. M. T.

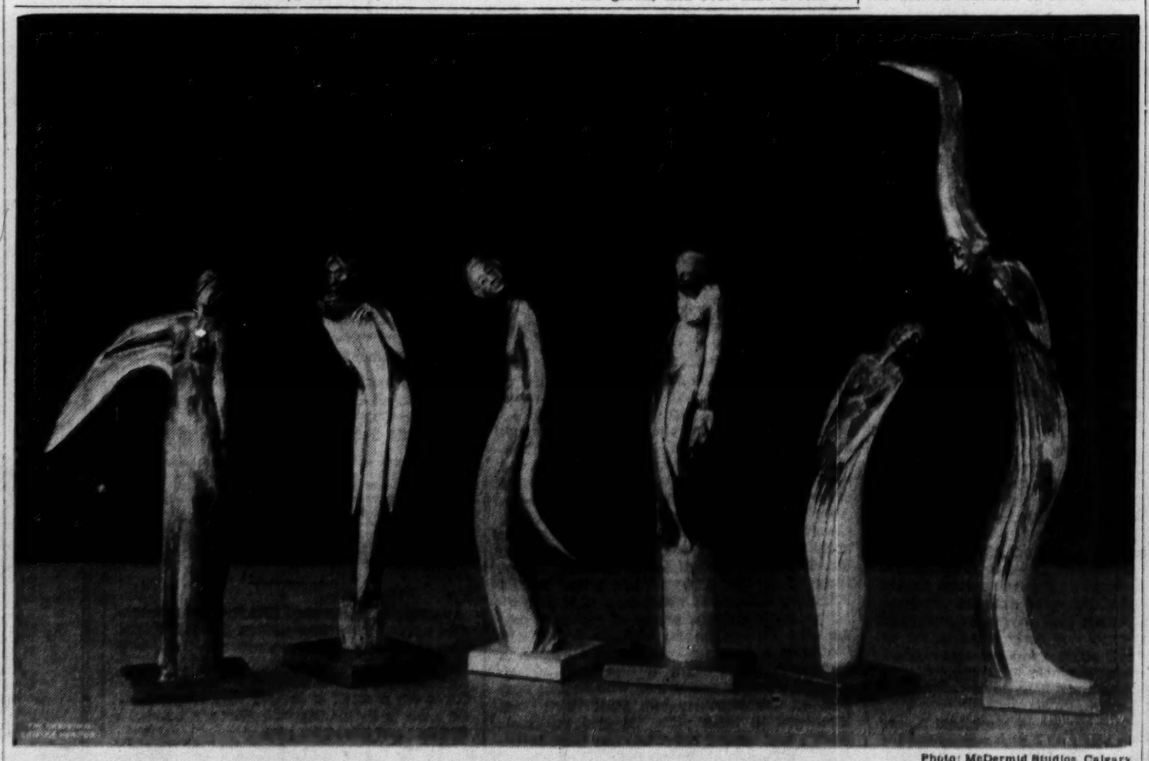


Photo: McDermid Studios, Calgary

A ranchman with a flair for carving wood chanced on the idea of shaping human forms from the natural curves and angles of juniper roots, resulting in such examples of pleasing rhythms as are shown here. The artist attaches no name to these forms, which are worked out by him in whatever manner the natural shape of the wood suggests. So we will not attempt to name them, though readers may if they like.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

Day in the Fourteenth Century

IT BEGAN by being annoyingly modern. The sun, even at the early hour of our departure from London, was so scorching that we could not bear to open the ingeniously sliding top of our car; which speaks eloquently of the sultriness of last August weather in England. All through South London people were crowding the streets, languidly buying wilting flowers and none too tempting vegetables at the pavement barrows and stalls. At best our progress was tedious and too much accompanied by the persistent hooting of horns, grinding of brakes, and the hot unpleasantness of exhaust from crawling motorbuses. At last we were out upon the broad by-pass stretching away southward. It was cooler now and we could choose our pace.

Our intention had been to go to Sevenoaks on the outskirts of which is the ancestral home of the Sackvilles, Knole, lying sleekly amidst its rich meadows and woodlands like a greyhound stretching at ease on its master's greensward. "The Edwardians," by V. Sackville-West, had vastly quickened our interest in that baronial mansion. En route we wound an intricate way through the lanes and dusty little squares of many a pleasant town—rosy bricks set off by the blackest of timbers, inviting lattices, lichened tiles. Then suddenly it happened: the circumstance which jerked us abruptly, whether or not we liked, definitely into the fourteenth century.

* * *

"STOP, PLEASE!" ONE of us called; and the car had to be backed several yards before we were precisely opposite a certain house which simply would not be overlooked. About it there was an air of venerable poise and distinction; for had it not kept its serenity, in the face of those bustling, heaving lorries, motors, charà-bancs and cyclists which stream perpetually past? Those curved braces supporting the eaves under the greenish tiled roof, the forward lean of the upper storey, the oak beams—those told of an England five centuries gone, of a house such, almost, as Ivanhoe might have known.

We rang a bell enthusiastically only to learn that, unless they wish refreshment, visitors are not admitted to Sundridge Old Hall. Heroically then and with dispatch, we swallowed the scalding contents of our generous cups, in the middle of that torrid morning, sitting on a stone porch at the rear and looking across a garden of lupins and hollyhocks. Later no hindrance was made to our eager explorations of the great hall with its twelve-light window and its central hearth of irregularly placed stones, or of the bedrooms so intensely white as to plaster and somberly black as to beams, and of the delightful gallery bridge which runs along the back wall of the house.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ABOUT SUNDRIDGE OLD HALL THERE WAS AN AIR OF VENERABLE POISE AND DISTINCTION

The Old Hall was called after the name of its village in the latter part of the fourteenth century—Sundrish, they spelled it then. No one pretends that it was the home of any famous person or that its historical associations are important. But, as it has been recently and faithfully restored, it offers a satisfying picture of domestic architecture in the fourteenth century.

* * *

NO MORE WAS it calculated that we should lunch in a house of the same period which stood tip-toe on the edge of the wide street of Sevenoaks. It felt full five centuries old as we stumbled up its embarrassingly narrow oak stair and bent double to pass under its low beams. By this time, we were beginning to enter so thoroughly into the spirit of the age that we scarcely noticed the absence of ice cubes in our tepid lemon squash.

A visit to Penshurst Place, Philip Sidney's Kentish home, had also been in our minds. For years memory had treasured its stately length and superb green setting, especially its fourteenth century baronial hall of original oak now gone quite grey. But the roads were unfamiliar and confusing. We never reached Penshurst, and yet it did not matter. The green lanes were heavy with the heat, dust lying white upon the wayside flowers and grasses. We wandered leisurely and content, giving our car its head, so to speak; and, after a time, we came to Ightham Mote.

It rests in a snug leafy pocket of the woods, the smoke from its chimneys mysterious among the tree-tops on a level with the road above. We abandoned our car at the gates and went furtively along the drive. Of course we did not believe in trespassing. But what recourse was there left? It was not visiting day for Ightham any more than it had been for Knole, yet our appetities had been whetted. The drive was stony; our heels grated over the pebbles and might betray us to the gardeners weeding and watering their domain. In any case, we were now in full view of the exquisite old moated house; we saw the swans gliding and the lower branches of the trees trailing in the still green water, we could smell the roses, could even observe a woman at a window fastening a sleeve of her gown—just as though one did these commonplace things habitually in a moated house of the fourteenth century.

* * *

LATER IT CHANCED that one of us pulled a book from the small hammock-like compartment in the roof of our car—a book on Kent. Idly we turned its pages and found the book crammed with informing passages and pertinent allusions. The Pilgrims' Way, it seemed, had passed close by where we were. We envisioned Chaucer's gay company moving along at its snail's pace toward the shrine of St. Thomas à Becket and scarcely wishing to arrive, so greatly were they enjoying their journey. It is a countryside full of Roman and even of prehistoric remains. Here, we learned, they were excavating a pavement, there and again there a fragment of wall or a gold bracelet or a slender vase had been turned up by the pick or the plough. Venturing down the years, Kent had its stirring associations with Jack Cade and Sir Thomas Wyatt. Perhaps even in their time the county had been sprinkled with those oast houses which, as Sir Philip Gibbs reflects, are "like old women with witches' hats." Many of them are derelict now, for England is not drinking as much beer. Still, however, they rise surprisingly in the valley bottoms and along the hillsides, like sudden staccato notes in a placid melody. Go a mile off the high road in any direction, and one can discover the England of the eighteenth century. And then the quaint place-names! Plaxtol, for instance, which we had passed near Ightham, with in its center a spring called Plaxtol Spout.

Suddenly this passage caught our attention: "Backed by the grand extent of the Hurst Woods is a remarkable survival of domestic architecture in the remains of Old Soar, a fortified manor house dating back perhaps as early as the earliest part of the Mote. The place bears evidence of having been built at a period when, if every Englishman's house was his castle, it was a castle which he might at any time be called upon to defend."

It was enough to determine us to see Old Soar. We must find the Hurst Woods, and we supposed that anyone would direct us. And yet, for some time, no one did. We asked in black and white villages, we invaded farmyards, we sought information in post offices. Everywhere men were vague. Either they neither knew nor cared, or else they pointed wavering fingers. The Hurst Woods, obviously, were just at hand. But where? At length a shrewd, blue-eyed Kentish carter leading a powerful farm horse met us, and we asked him. Though at first doubtful, he did in the end show us with the tip of his whip our direction. He supposed that place was it, because there was nowhere else that it could be. An old farmhouse it was, with, attached to one end, a curious grey stone structure which was somehow inexplicable.

Yes, said the farmer's wife, it was Old Soar. She was not sure, but she thought the farmer who built the Elizabethan farmhouse must have been in a hurry; for he saw that he could utilize one ancient grey stone wall of a worthless ruin and so need to build but three walls of his own. We were led into the farmhouse kitchen and beyond that into the pantry and buttery through which the sweet country air blew from an open door. At one end of the buttery was a doorway for which there was no explanation. Grey stone it was, and low. It might, the woman said, have been an outside door to Old Soar or it might simply have divided two of the interior halls. Now it made one substantial end of her buttery. She led the way and we stepped down into what at first seemed blackness unrelieved.

* * *

ACTUALLY WE STOOD in the once fortified manor house called Old Soar. And for a time we were utterly baffled by it. It did not appear to mean anything, but rather to be just the pitiful relic of an ancient structure of which all memory had been lost, all explanation forgotten. Then gradually, patiently, even lovingly, that farmer's wife brought the old place to life.

Be careful here, she would charge us. No, there were no steps; but better tread gently, for they never quite knew if the old floor boards were safe. Now down three steps and up two. This had been the great hall, and beyond was the solar where the women of the household congregated. The great hall had reached up to the rafters, two storeys high, before this flooring had been put in. If, very carefully, we mounted these tottering ladder-like steps, we could see the three-branched supports of those central wooden pillars which upheld the roof. Take care! There were often bats or worse. So, slowly and with infinite patience, we were helped to visualize Old Soar—fortified house belonging to the fourteenth century or perhaps to an age even earlier. Outside, stepping perilously over nettles and rough grass, we understood better its shape, saw the narrow slits of windows and the openings through which an enemy might have been repulsed.

Back in the safe, sunny farmyard, we listened to more of the illuminating explanations of that hard-working farm woman who dwelt in the shadow of an eerie ruin so replete with hidden meaning, so revealing (if only one would be persistent in his efforts to understand) of an England which was still held in the half-barbarous embrace of the middle ages. It was hard to find words to thank the woman who had done us such an extraordinary service. Almost we felt ourselves the only moderns who had entered the low stone doorway into inner blackness.

* * *

SPEEDING BACK TO London in the dusty golden twilight was all comfort and naturalness and relief. Yet for a time we were absorbed in our conjectures of those ancient times and manners. A day in the fourteenth century! How simple to slip back and never return. For so lightly does twentieth-century England rest in the lap of the fourteenth century.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

Prelude to Night

THE cusped hill yearning toward the crying sea
Lifts tattered pennons of old pepper trees,
Ensigns that sway and billow mournfully.

The waves surge in, plumed by an offshore breeze,
And topple, spilling jewels on the sand,
Receding to the next's immensities.

And through the shallows curlews dart and stand
On slim stilt-legs, to thrust their curious bills
Beneath the smother, then retreat to land.

The night-rack rises from the sea and fills
The west. Its ghostly tentacles entwine
About the swift down-slipping sun. It chills

The waves to ancient pewter, smooth and fine;
Until through the torn curtain brilliantly
A fan of gilt bars overstrikes the sea
That fatal instant of the sun's decline.

DOROTHY MARIE DAVIS

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Rhythms in Negro Spirituals

NOWHERE, I think, does the Negro so show his ability to combine rhythm and artistic beauty as in the spiritual. The number of underlying rhythms that may be incorporated in the singing of a single spiritual is beyond belief. For a singer to keep time in two rhythms with different parts of the body, such as two against three, is common. On one occasion I noted what was actually the beating of three different rhythms at one time by a single singer.

One foot rested firmly on the heel and tapped with the toe. The other foot rocked back and forth, tapping alternately with heel and toe, and doubling the time. But the two feet were not precisely synchronized; there was a perceptible double tap when both would normally have come down together on the alternate beats. The hands meanwhile clapped a three against the two and four of the feet. . . .

The clapping or patting of a group of Negroes will not sound as one, for various singers are patting or clapping to different rhythms. Nor will the voices that in our conventional way we say "carry one part" coincide, for no two singers will reach quite the same pitch, use the same accent, or the same syncopations. The combined result will be both unified and varied.

Thus the proper singing of a spiritual is, and should be, on each occasion a new adventure. Each time the song must literally be "reborn again."—From "The Carolina Low-Country," by the SOCIETY FOR THE PRESERVATION OF SPIRITUALS. (New York: Macmillan.)

Love, the "summum bonum"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE teaches the real meaning of Love as God. Even those uninstructed in this Science at times glimpse the love which is unassailable; the love which reflects Love, God, and which can melt away the cold, dark, heavy clouds of criticism, tyranny, domination, jealousy, anger, persecution, self-will, self-love.

Henry Drummond, in his beautiful essay on the subject of love, speaks of it as the "summum bonum" (the supreme good).

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 465), gives a definition of God which is a treasure to all earnest students of this Science: "God is incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love." Since God is "supreme," and is "Love," if we conjoin these two words, we reach the inspiring and uplifting realization that Love is supreme.

Now to make love supreme in our experience, it must become supreme in our thinking. If we stop to ponder, and look deeply into human consciousness, we see that there is nothing that anything or anybody really wants more than love, genuine love, expressed not only in word but from the depths of sincerity.

An earnest student of Christian Science, suffering severely, physically and mentally, attended a Wednesday evening testimony meeting. During that meeting these words from the Bible were read (I John 3:14): "We know that we have passed from death unto life, because we love the brethren. He that loveth not his brother abideth in death." This simple command to love was magnified in this student's thought, and God's angels thus led her thought gently upward to where love was seen and accepted as the reality, and the supposititious opposite was perceived as false, unreal. From that very moment, her healing began. As the days passed, there appeared in her thought the scientific truth that there is no limit to love; in fact, she could love enough to dissolve whatever error presented itself, for real love, she saw, reflects Love, the inexhaustible, inextinguishable source, whose depth cannot be plumbed.

Never again has physical inharmony and mental darkness so deeply enshrouded the student's thought. To mortal sense hating seemed justifiable, but she realized that Love alone is real, and that God does not know or make the unreal. Consequently, His reflection, man, cannot know it, and therefore it could not occupy thought.

Evil cannot possibly stay in a truly loving consciousness; for Love is light, and light causes darkness to lose its seeming reality. Love sweetens our life. Mrs. Eddy in her poem entitled "Love" has said (Poems, p. 7):

"Fed by Thy love divine we live,
For Love alone is Life."

Then as we learn to love more and more, to allow our thinking to reflect more and more of Love, we have more and more of real life in our experience. Consequently, we have less and less of the false belief that life is in matter, and a clearer realization of what life really is—the reflection of God, Life. Thus, simple goodness and honest love for our fellows begin to dawn upon our thought through the conscientious study of the truth which Christian Science presents, and which is fully stated in the Christian Science textbook for each to seek out for himself, and thereby interpret life aright.

Working from the standpoint of Love as supreme, we are garrisoned against any onslaught of erroneous or evil influence. With the thoroughly grounded conviction that in the realm of the real Love is the only actuality, one learns how to be master of any situation or circumstance, of whatever name or nature, which may seem to be part of one's experience. No thought, no circumstance, can ever seem to come into one's experience which can overpower or confuse to the extent that one is unable to cope with it, if Love be supreme in thought; for Love is light, and in the light of Love we can always see our way. Mrs. Eddy says in Science and Health (p. 113), "The vital part, the heart and soul of Christian Science, is Love;" and in a poem she writes (Poems, p. 13):

"My prayer, some daily good to do
To Thine, for Thee;
An offering pure of Love, whereto
God leadeth me."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Liebe, das „höchste Gute"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt die wirkliche Bedeutung der Liebe als Gott. Selbst ohne Kenntnis dieser Wissenschaft genießen die Menschen zuweilen einen flüchtigen Blick der unangreifbaren Liebe,—der Liebe, die die Liebe, Gott, widerspiegelt, und die die kalten, finsteren, schweren Wolken der Tadelsucht, der Unterdrückung, der Beherrschung, der Eifersucht, des Zorns, der Verfolgung, des Eigenwillens und der Eigenliebe vertreiben kann.

Henry Drummond spricht in seiner herrlichen Abhandlung über diesen Gegenstand von der Liebe als dem „höchsten Guten".

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, gibt in ihrem Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 465) eine Erklärung von Gott, die für jeden ernsten Schüler dieser Wissenschaft ein Kleinod ist: „Gott ist unkörperliches, göttliches, allerhabenes, unendliches Gemüt, Geist, Seele, Prinzip, Leben, Wahrheit und Liebe". Da Gott „allerhaben" ist, und da Er die „Liebe" ist, kommen wir, wenn wir diese beiden Worte einander gleichsetzen, zu der begeisternden und erhebenden Erkenntnis, daß die Liebe allerhaben ist.

Um nun die Liebe in unserer Erfahrung zum Höchsten zu machen, muß sie das Höchste in unserem Denken werden. Wenn wir innehalten und darüber nachdenken und tief in das menschliche Bewußtsein hineinblicken, sehen wir, daß alles oder jedermann wirklich kein größeres Verlangen hat als das Verlangen nach Liebe, nach echter Liebe, die nicht nur mit Worten sondern aus tiefster Aufrichtigkeit zum Ausdruck kommt.

Eine leiblich und seelisch schwer leidende ernste Schülerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft besuchte eine Mittwochabend-Zeugnisversammlung. Während jener Versammlung wurden aus der Bibel die Worte vorgelesen (1. Joh. 3, 14): „Wir wissen, daß wir aus dem Tode in das Leben gekommen sind; denn wir lieben die Brüder. Wer den Bruder nicht liebt, der bleibt im Tode". Dieses einfache Gebot zu lieben wurde der Hauptgegenstand des Denkens dieser Schülerin, und dadurch führten Gottes Engel ihr Denken sanft nach oben, wo sie Liebe als die Wirklichkeit sah und annahm und das vermeintliche Gegenteil als falsch, als unwirklich erkannte. Gerade in jenem Augenblick begann ihre Heilung. Nach und nach erfaßte sie die wissenschaftliche Wahrheit, daß es für Liebe keine Grenze gibt; ja, sie konnte genügend lieben, um jeden auftauchenden Irrtum aufzulösen. Denn wirkliche Liebe spiegelt, wie sie sah, die Liebe wider, jene nie versiegende, unerschöpfliche Quelle, deren Tiefe nicht zu ergründen ist.

Nie wieder hat körperliche Störung und seelische Finsternis das Denken der Schülerin so tief verstrickt. Dem sterblichen Sinn schien Haß gerechtfertigt; aber sie erkannte, daß die Liebe allein wirklich ist, und daß Gott das Unwirkliche weder kennt noch schafft. Folglich kann Seine Widerspiegelung, der Mensch, es auch nicht kennen, und es kann daher das Denken nicht beschäftigen.

Das Böse kann unmöglich in einem wahrhaft liebenden Bewußtsein bleiben; denn die Liebe ist Licht, und im Licht verliert die Finsternis ihre Scheinwirklichkeit. Die Liebe verschönert unser Leben. Mrs. Eddy schreibt in ihrem Gedicht „Liebe" (Gedichte, S. 7):

„Von Deiner göttlichen Liebe gespeist, leben wir;
Denn die Liebe allein ist das Leben".

Wenn wir also immer mehr lieben lernen, unser Denken immer mehr die Liebe widerspiegeln lassen, erleben wir immer mehr wirkliches Leben. Infolgedessen kleben wir immer weniger an der falschen Annahme, daß Leben in der Materie sei; und wir lernen klarer erkennen, was Leben wirklich ist: die Widerspiegelung Gottes, des Lebens. So beginnen einfache Güte und ehrliche Liebe zu unseren Mitmenschen durch gewissenhaftes Ergründen der Wahrheit, die die Christliche Wissenschaft darbietet, in unserem Denken zu dämmern. Die vollständige Darlegung dieser Wahrheit finden wir im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch, wo jeder sie selber suchen und dadurch die rechte Lebensauffassung gewinnen kann.

Arbeiten wir von dem Standpunkt aus, daß die Liebe das Höchste ist, so sind wir gegen jeden Angriff eines irrigen oder bösen Einflusses geschützt. Ist man felsenfest überzeugt, daß im Reiche des Wirklichen die Liebe die einzige Tatsache ist, so lernt man Herr jeder Lage und jedes Umstandes sein, die vielleicht ein Teil unserer Erfahrung zu sein scheinen. Kein Gedanke, kein Umstand kann je in unsere Erfahrung kommen und uns dermaßen überwältigen oder verwirren, daß wir nicht imstande wären, ihn zu bekämpfen, wenn die Liebe im Denken allerhaben ist; denn die Liebe ist Licht, und im Licht der Liebe können wir unsern Weg immer sehen. Mrs. Eddy schreibt in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 113): „Das Lebenselement, das Herz und die Seele der Christlichen Wissenschaft ist die Liebe". Und in einem Gedicht schreibt sie (Gedichte, S. 13):

„Ich bete, daß ich täglich Gutes tue
Für all die Deinen und für Dich;
Ein Opfer reiner Liebe, zu dem selber
Mein Gott, mein Vater führet mich".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

His Literary Associates

I THINK that I can honestly claim that throughout my teaching experience I had enough "New England conscience" to keep me from neglecting the college work for which I was paid, in order to indulge myself in outside lecturing or writing. But the writing impulse was very strong, and whenever the college work was fairly out of the way, I wanted to be producing something. . . .

The contact with authors and publishers during those years at Princeton was stimulating to a young fellow after the relative isolation at Williamstown. How delicious was the terrapin at "literary" dinners in Philadelphia, and how agreeably did their lions like Dr. Weir Mitchell, Talcott Williams, Owen Wister and Miss Agnes Repplier fill the evening with talk! It was flattering for a beginner to be asked by Henry van Dyke to dine "with some other writing men" at his house in New York and to find oneself seated between Stedman and Frank Stockton, with the chance for long talks after dinner with Cable and Howells. Charles Scribner used to invite each winter the staff of the magazine to dine with some of the contributors. I enjoyed particularly meeting A. B. Frost, who illustrated some of my stories, and H. C. Bunner of *Puck*, of whom Burlingame once said that he was the only man in New York who could judge one of his own stories as objectively as if it had been written by another author. I recall with delight one of these dinners when Barrie—not yet "Sir James" or a dramatist—was the guest of honor and seemed to know something about the work of each of us. At the time of Stevenson's death Mr. Scribner said to me with some pride that his firm had sold as many as three thousand copies of each of Stevenson's recent books; and then he picked up a newly published book by Henry van Dyke and remarked: "There is another man, any of whose books will also reach the three thousand mark!" That was in 1894, and I read the other day that one of Van Dyke's books—and by no means one of his best—had sold a million copies. But mass production and distribution was little known in the nineties, and even artists like Conrad and Henry James found their books praised and unsold.

There was one exception to this rule: Rudyard Kipling's fame and sales kept pace with each other. Mr. and Mrs. Doubleday gave him a dinner one Sunday evening in the spring of 1899. The Doubleday children and some other little folks were brought in beforehand to greet him, and when they asked the mythmaker how the elephant *really* got his trunk, Mr. Kipling dropped down on the floor and kept the dinner waiting while he told them. I never admired his story-telling genius more. After dinner he entertained us by reciting cleverly an ironical and then unpublished poem about the United States. . . . Knowing that Mr. Kipling had never seen Princeton, I ventured to ask him where he had picked up the Princeton college yell which he used in *A Matter of Fact*; and the prince of reporters told me that on his earliest visit to the United States he had seen a college football game in Buffalo, and had heard for the first time an American college yell. A man who had sat next him on the bleachers had said: "You seem interested in these yells. I'll give you some more"; and among them was the "Siss-boom-bah" of Princeton, which Mr. Kipling "filed for reference" for some future story.—BLISS PERRY, in "And Gladly Teach." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

The Other Day

THE nipping north wind lifts the drying leaves
And sweeps them into sudden dervish whirls;
The soggy lawn, once smooth and firm, now rough
And noded from the heaving of the frost
Gives out a smell of sweaty sod; the feel
Of snow is in the air. Old Winter's hand
Has not yet loosed its grip.
But see! Close by
The south side of the house where lies the sun,
A crocus peers, and searches for the Spring.

GEORGE B. C. RUGG

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Boston News Today

Boston Urged As Queen Mary Port

Pointing out that Boston is nearly a day closer to London by ship time than is New York, Richard Parkhurst, vice-chairman of the Boston Port Authority, today urged that the Queen Mary be operated through Boston. Passengers and mail could be landed here and carried to New York and even Chicago by airplane before the ship might dock in New York, he emphasized.

Mr. Parkhurst said that Boston's port facilities, greatly improved by the $1,000,000 dredging of the main ship channel, now in progress, and the $800,000 rebuilding of Commonwealth Pier, make this harbor unequaled on the North American continent.

Stressing the speedy passenger service possibilities, Mr. Parkhurst suggested that Boston might become to the United States what Plymouth and Southampton are to England. These ports are used to rush passengers and mail from ships to London.

"It would seem," he said, "that the Cunard-White Star Line might well give more consideration to the utilization of Boston's facilities. It must be borne in mind that at the present time many of the largest ships afloat, just under the tonnage of the Queen Mary and the Normandie, such as the Statendam and the Vulcania and Saturnia, enter and leave Boston with profit to themselves and to New England."

Announcement that the Port Authority was seeking to have the Queen Mary call at Boston recalled that Governor Curley a year ago suggested that the United States build two super-liners, larger than any now afloat, and sail them to Europe from Boston, cutting down ocean travel time and adding to American sea prestige.

Goodwin Flays The 'Road Mopes'

"Road mopes"—Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin's forthright phrase for those fellows who dawdle along at the head of a traffic line with all the energy of a sleepy snail—came in for a little special comment from the registrar as the week end began, today.

"I think it is safe to say that the number of road mopes runs into the thousands, and I think the driving public of Massachusetts would say 'Amen' if they could all be taken off the road," declared Mr. Goodwin.

The registrar was particularly sensitive on the subject this morning because he had just concluded an experience with a "road mope" begun when he was driving into town from Gloucester last week.

Mr. Goodwin was at the end of a line of 15 cars traveling along a narrow road. Leading the procession with all the unconcern and aplomb of an Indian rajah mounted on a royal elephant, was a driver operating his automobile at about 15 or 20 miles an hour. Several times other cars tried to cut out of line for the purpose of passing but were unable to do so.

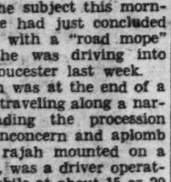
Tiring of this "follow the leader," Mr. Goodwin finally got to a position where he was able to take the driver's number and later wrote to him. Back came the irate reply that the offender had been driving many years without ever having run into anything and that he was "proud of an unblemished record."

Mr. Goodwin is not noted for beating about the bush. His reply to the meandering motorist, which became an open letter to "road mopes" when released to the press, contained the following pithy sentences:

"It would seem to me that if you looked in your mirror and saw a long line of cars behind you, if you had any consideration of others you would get over to the side of the road and let them pass you and then start out again . . . You may be proud of your record because you haven't hit anybody, but it is hard to tell how many accidents you have been responsible for because of people trying to get out of the line that you are holding up . . . and I hope that you will realize that because you are moping along you may cause other people to get into serious accidents."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Fair weather with slowly rising temperature tonight and Sunday; lowest temperature tonight in the middle 30's; fresh to moderate westerly winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Sunday; slowly rising temperature.

Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont: Fair tonight; Sunday partly cloudy, slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong west and northwest winds this afternoon diminishing tonight; fair weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	32	46	Minneapolis	24	30
Bermuda	64	74	New Orleans	54	62
Chicago	26	32	New York	32	42
Denver	44	58	Norfolk	36	44
Helena, Mont.	12	26	Philadelphia	34	44
Jacksonville	44	62	St. Louis	34	38
Kansas City	44	44	San Francisco	48	60
Los Angeles	52	56	Washington	32	42
Miami	60	68			

A a. m., E. S. T., April 4.
B Maximum, April 3.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 9:58 p. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Sunday, 10:19 a. m.; height, 9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:43 p. m.

Symphony Hall Is Held Taxable

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Inc., is neither a benevolent, charitable, literary or scientific institution, and must therefore pay real estate taxes. This was the decision handed down by the full bench of the State Supreme Court today when it dismissed the petition brought against the assessors of Boston and affirmed by the Board of Tax Appeals, by holding the Symphony organization accountable for $29,680, its 1934 tax.

The appeal did not arise as the result of an attempted new levy on Symphony property by the city, but was simply an effort to eliminate the heavy annual tax expense.

Reasons given by the Supreme Court for dismissing the petition covered the following points:

1. It is an essential of a legal charitable organization that it should not attempt to make money.

2. The system of offering season tickets in effect makes it possible to exclude certain members of the general public, namely, those who do not hold season tickets.

3. Also, in view of the fact that an admission fee is charged, the court found it doubtful that the poor benefit from Symphony equally with the rich.

4. The use of the hall for other purposes, such as renting it for activities other than concerts by the Symphony orchestra, destroys the claim for tax exemption.

5. It is doubtful whether the method of carrying on the concerts is educational rather than for the entertainment of the concertgoers. This applies especially to the Pops Concerts held every summer.

6. It is also doubtful whether the corporation renders an equivalent recompense to the city in the form of alleviating some of the burden of government by conferring benefits which would advance the public interest.

Like symphony orchestras the world over, it has been traditional that the Boston Symphony has depended to a large extent upon subscriptions to maintain its performances ever since it was first established by Col. Henry Lee Higginson toward the end of the nineteenth century.

Lottery Attack Begins April 14

Local federal authorities will begin their attack on lottery rackets, said to involve millions of dollars, including the so-called "Worcester Beano case," on April 14, when the Federal Grand Jury begins hearing a series of cases to be presented by Harry M. Leen, Assistant Federal Prosecutor, it was announced today by United States Attorney Francis J. W. Ford.

Mr. Leen, with co-operation of postal inspectors, has made a nationwide survey during the past eight months of similar swindles all over the country. Mr. Ford announced that 75 subpoenas will be sent out, returnable to the grand jury.

Proposal to End Trade Pacts Is Hit

"Just politics," said Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs in Boston, today when informed that Representative Treadway will seek a plank in the Republican platform calling for an end to reciprocal trade agreements negotiated with 11 nations by the Roosevelt Administration.

"Everybody knows," he asserted, "that reciprocal trade agreements have been a boon to the commerce of the United States and to New England particularly. Statistics show that commerce with each of the nations that has signed an agreement has increased substantially."

Representative Treadway announced his intention in Washington yesterday. It immediately drew protest from Boston shipping men.

675,000 Cars Are Registered

With the first of April rush over, Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin today found 675,000 automobiles listed in Massachusetts. This is virtually the same number as were in commission last year at the same time.

Total collections for plates amounted to $3,750,000, he said. Some 25,000 plates were issued in Boston this week, he disclosed. He expects another 20,000 next week.

Impure Olive Oil Is Seized

Some 50,000 packages of olive oil, adulterated with tea seed oil has been seized by federal authorities in the east, Assistant United States Attorney Charles A. Roome, revealed in Boston today.

Discovery of the adulteration, he said, was made by a youthful government chemist, using secret processes.

First Freezing Since March 9

"Below freezing for the first time since March 9." That was the weatherman's cheerful report to early risers this morning. The temperature recording was 29 degrees. On March 9, it read 30 degrees, on March 8, 17.

Relief System Of Connecticut Faces Changes

State Commission Urged to Adopt Four Major Recommendations

Present Laws Are Old

New Plan Would Establish Regional Institutions for the Aged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., April 4—Four major changes in Connecticut's relief system are under consideration today by the State Commission to Study Pauper Laws.

The changes were recommended to the commission at a recent hearing attended by selectmen, city relief dispensers, social workers and Gov. Wilbur L. Cross. They include:

1. A system of three or four regional institutions for the aged to take the place of the city and town almshouses and poor farms.

State to Aid

2. The assumption by the State of a fraction (two-thirds was suggested) of all relief costs of all cities and towns, and coupled with it the abandonment of the four-year settlement law as between towns within the state. Residues only would determine what town was responsible for a relief case.

3. A change in the settlement requirement as it applies between states, from four years to one year, so that Connecticut would assume responsibility for families or individuals who have lived in the state one year.

Widows' Aid Law

4. An expansion of the Widows' Aid Law to make it apply not only to widows who are citizens but to alien widows and to mothers whose husbands are insane or in prison. A new name, Mothers' Aid, was proposed.

As Connecticut relief laws now operate, no state aid is given to towns and municipalities, a system long ago discarded by other states. At the recent hearing wide differences of opinion as to the function of the State in dispensing relief were registered.

Opinion Divided

One group—selectmen and officials of the smaller cities—preferred minor changes in the present admitted muddled laws, but no statewide relief. The other group—representatives of larger cities and trained social workers—proposed state relief and state poor farms.

That stubborn resistance lies ahead of any sweeping reform in the pauper laws is clearly indicated by these conflicting groups. Each is firm in its convictions.

As relief laws now operate in Connecticut, to be eligible for town aid one must be a resident in a locality four years. The suggestion that a requirement of but a year's residence in the State be substituted for the four-year law was opposed by selectmen.

Seeking Direct Relief

If the four-year residence provision is abolished, the selectmen told the pauper commission, it will be possible for vagrants to wander from town to town, ostensibly in search of jobs but actually seeking direct relief.

"There is something we are overlooking," said George G. Jacobson, first selectman of the little town of Coventry. "That is the taxpayer's pocketbook. It is time to tighten up on this relief. Then we'd soon have less of it."

Careful Distribution

Mr. Jacobson's views expressed the outlook of many selectmen: that in towns and villages relief can be reduced by careful and limited distribution, that the New England abhorrence of the poor house is still sufficiently ingrained to keep relief costs at a minimum.

Before the selectmen expressed their views at the conference with the pauper commission, Gov. Wilbur L. Cross compared the state's pauper laws to those of "old England." "Our laws," declared the Governor, "have been revised at times, it is true, but in outline and in method they are still those of Elizabethan England. At the end of the next legislative session we want Connecticut to have the best poor laws in the country."

WPA Chief Denies Shortage of Funds

Once a month for the past year and a half, Boston has had a "no-relief-fund" scare. These rumors were started in the ERA days, when federal allotments were made monthly. They have continued in the WPA regime. But at no time during ERA or the present WPA setup has a shortage of funds seriously curtailed relief work.

Today the rumor was afoot again. A report that there is an immediate shortage of funds in the local WPA treasury—"learned last night from prominent WPA officials"—brought scoffs from Administrator Paul Edwards. "As usual there is absolutely nothing to it," he said.

"No shortage of money has been brought to my attention," Mr. Edwards explained as he discussed the monthly scare in more detail. "You will recall that Massachusetts has a huge blanket program approved at Washington to cover all relief work to June 30, when the WPA administration ends. It is true that our bank account in Massachusetts is getting slim, but additional funds under our blanket agreement will be ready when needed."

CCC Boys Are Busy Repairing Flood Damage

Work Along Willard Brook in Ashby Indicates Value of Camps

Have Own Paper

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ASHBY, Mass., April 4—Chisels and mallets, paint brushes, picks and shovels worked overtime today in half a hundred Massachusetts forests and parks. The CCC boys and their green-clad forestry supervisors are repairing the damage of recent floods.

Up to their knees in muck, covered head to foot with newly mixed cement, or spotted a bright yellow-green, woodsmen of the CCC here at the Willard Brook State Forest have a dam to build, roads to repair, a bathing beach in the public park to reinstall, hundreds of trees to remove, and much green paint to apply to barked tree trunks damaged by bobbing logs and ice cakes.

This Ashby-Townsend area is one ravaged by fire not long ago, and until the CCC, moved in and set to work cleaning up and planting, what is now a beauty spot in eastern Masachusets was a blackened waste.

Shows Value of Camps

According to Joseph E. Casey, Massachusetts Representative in Congress objecting most vehemently to the President's order reducing CCC camps, this one illustrates the value of continuing existing camps.

"The area worked by this camp was ravaged by fire in 1927," he said, "and is in need of artificial restocking with valuable timber. There is no indication that this will take place naturally. In addition, the fire hazard is very high and the area consequently in need of roads."

Superintendent Alfred F. Breen of Camp S-82, had half a dozen repairing projects well under way when the Monitor's correspondent visited him.

The Willard on a Rampage

A week ago, the now peaceful Willard Brook was a raging torrent, leaving its regular path to rip through highways and raise havoc in the neat park the CCC boys maintain along Route 119. At that time all projects were temporarily suspended in order that all available men might aid in guarding bridges in Pepperell and Townsend, help move families and food, then aid in rehabilitation.

Last year a stout dam was built across Willard Brook and a sizable swimming pool and bathing beach provided for public use. Tons of sand was imported for the shore, south of the pool. When fall came, the pool was allowed to fill for winter skating.

But it was this move which detracted much from the value of the dam during the flood, for, choked with ice, the pool quickly filled when the thaw came, and sweeping over the top charged on down stream as though no dam existed.

No Pool Next Winter

Next winter the pool will not be flooded, says Superintendent Breen. Curiously enough, the bathing beach sand provided for the south shore was picked up and deposited on the north shore. Apparently the slope was too steep. One project group is now engaged with wheelbarrows and shovels in reducing this grade. When finished, more sand will be placed on the south shore, this time to stay, it is hoped.

Another group is following the stream's course through the young forest, repairing and painting damaged trees. Some were so badly damaged they will have to be removed, but, on the whole, the injury is not as great as was at first expected.

The truck crews are out on the main highway, filling in six-foot gullies torn lengthwise along both sides by the force of running water.

Popular Picnic Ground

Last summer, Willard Brook state forest was one of the most popular picnic grounds in the state. It is conveniently located near several cities and has a rare setting of natural beauty. In order to increase the recreational facilities which did not quite meet the demands last summer, new swimming and wading pools are to be built, outdoor fire-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

By a Staff Photographer — Willard Brook Swimming Pool Gets Attention of CCC Crew

Brann for Senator Proposal Awaits Governor's Reply

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 4 (AP)—Maine Democrats waited today for Gov. Louis J. Brann's reply to F. Harold Dubord's offer to withdraw his candidacy for the party's United States Senate nomination if the Governor wanted it.

Governor Brann has said publicly and frequently that he intended to retire to private life.

Mr. Dubord, national committeeman who came within 1200 votes of defeating the veteran Republican Senator Frederick Hale two years ago, is the sole aspirant for the senatorial nomination.

Party leaders have conceded his victory in the June primaries, confident he would have no opposition.

The final date for filing nomination papers is April 20.

Mr. Dubord made his offer in the course of an interview at Waterville, his home, last night.

Despite the fact that 30,000 voters already have signed his nomination papers, he said, he would withdraw "willingly" to give the Governor "a clear field."

Although Governor Brann has said he would give "careful consideration" to demands of state convention delegates that he seek a third gubernatorial term, he never has said anything publicly about running for the Senate.

Political observers of both parties have been openly skeptical at reports he would battle his personal friend and fellow townsman, U. S. Senator Wallace H. White Jr. (R.) of Lewiston.

Senator White announced his candidacy for renomination several weeks ago.

Maine's Road Plans Await Allocation Of Federal Money

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 4—Maine may have to ask Congress for an allocation of funds this year in order to complete its highway construction program, in the opinion of many officials. The alternative is an extensive curtailment of the program.

The state highway department has drawn no new plans for highway construction because of the lack of federal aid. Federal funds for 1935 were assigned the preceding December. But since last December there has been no sign of more.

Chemists Pay Tribute to Boston For Its Cellulose Acetate Yarn

Textile chemists and dye technicians from all over America kept a rendzevous with Boston members of the National Chemical Association last night at the Hotel Manger, where speakers paid tribute to the Hub as the birthplace of cellulose acetate yarn, an exceptionally fine rayonlike product.

Reminiscing, they discussed the "insatiable curiosity" of that young French nobleman, Count Hilaire de Chardonnet who refused to believe a caterpillar could perform a useful task like the manufacture of silk, a product which men could not make themselves more efficiently. He set out to discover just how a lowly silk worm could produce such an excellent sleeping bag as the silk-spun cocoon with only mulberry leaves for raw material.

As the result of his original researches, rayon and all its allied products were born, and last year the manufacture of what was originally called "artificial silk" hit a new all-time high, with an output of 256,659,000 pounds. More than 22 per cent of this was cellulose acetate, or "Acele," the yarn which has made available to American designers some of the most fascinating mediums in which the stylist works.

The basic raw material of this fabric is cotton. It was originally used in the last war as a coating for airplane wings, due largely to its resistance to the elements, but recent years saw it developed commercially into beautiful yarns and fabrics.

Philip H. Stott, dyeworks technician for E. I. du Pont de Nemours, told assembled members of the association and guests that at first the new fiber was unpopular with manufacturers because it could not be dyed with dyes then available. "However, research uncovered other dyes which were effective on acetate but which had little effect on rayon or cotton," said Mr. Stott. "Then it was realized that the very inability of cellulose acetate to take dyes required for other fibers was one of the most important properties of the new material.

"The peculiar dyeing characteristic of acetate allows a mill to weave or knit the gray acetate and rayon or cotton yarns to the pattern, and do the dyeing later as dictated by fashion. This makes increase in production possible by obviating the necessity of stocking dyed yarns which might be left over at the end of a season, and also avoids the possibility of having to redye materials during a season, should color styles change." Acetate lends itself admirably to the manufacture of crepe dress goods, now usually woven with an acetate warp and rayon or pure silk filling.

Mayor Denies Pay Rise Report

Reports in this morning's newspapers to the effect that the Mayor foresaw increases in salary for city employees, were vigorously denied today by Mayor Mansfield at his press conference. He said that it was most doubtful that any salary increases could be made except the customary step-rate increases.

Mayor Mansfield pointed out that an increased state tax, and an increased metropolitan assessment, which now appear likely, will throw an additional burden on the city, and that strict curtailment will be required to keep both taxes and borrowings within reasonable bounds.

The Mayor said that while more than $7,000,000 has been cut from department estimates in the budget, and these items are below estimates of last year, there will have to be further cuts to keep the tax rate at its present figure. The Mayor implied that school estimates come within this category.

Curley Drops His 'Card System'

Communists once paraded down School Street bearing "Work or Wages" banners. James M. Curley then Mayor of Boston, looked from his City Hall window, recognized a catch to the slogan, ran them around in his thoughts a little. Then out they came, "Work and Wages."

On billboards, in the newspapers, over the radio they helped make him Governor. Since this slogan burgeoned, however, he has had days when he regretted ever thinking of it. Today was one of those days.

Many thousands took the slogan seriously. They looked and still look to the Governor to personally see that they get jobs and pay. They besiege his home, clamor around his State House office, compel him to keep a complement of state troopers at his side. Several stratagems have been tried, none worked.

Most interesting dodge was the card idea. The Governor had several thousand personal cards printed. On these were inscribed a code name. When job hunters came too close to his heels, he grandly whipped out cards, told recipients to call at his employment office, 100 Nashua Street, "Just hand the card and somebody will talk to you there without delay," job hunters were pleasantly told.

Effect of these cards was to gain an interview. Qualifications were talked over, cards filled out. Some 20,000 cards were issued in recent weeks. But since only 1000 jobs were available, many were disappointed. So back they came. They stood around the Governor's office, tried to talk to him as he entered or left his office.

Police were stationed to keep crowds moving. Some of the men got the idea of rising early, arriving at the Governor's Jamaicaway home before he left for the office.

Lesser politicians heard of these early morning "interviews" and had an idea. When job hunters approached them, they handed out dimes for car fare, urged them to see the Governor early. "He's in good humor in the morning." Last week the throng swelled above 600. Police kept them across the street and, they couldn't get the cards any more. Then one morning the crowd burst through police ranks, swarmed over the yard, out came the cards once again.

Yesterday afternoon matters grew tense at the State House as a youth broke through police lines on the third floor and asked for a job. Somebody mentioned the cards. Somebody else hooted. The Governor looked glum. "There will be," he said, "no more cards."

From friends it was learned that the unscrupulous have been trafficking in the cards, offering them to job hunters as open sesames to good positions. Top price: $25.

District 'TVA' In Blackstone Valley Sought

Power, Flood Control and Water Development Included in Plan

U. S. Help Urged

Towns Benefited By Project Would Share Cost of Construction

Utilization of the waters of the Blackstone and Ten Mile Rivers in a power and water project serving a large section of Southeastern Massachusetts is envisaged in a bill just reported favorably to the General Court by the legislative committee of harbors and public lands and public health. Introduced by Senator P. Eugene Casey of Worcester, the terms of this bill, it is believed, would be of great advantage to the industries and farms lying within a wide radius of these two rivers.

Spurred by the recent damage of the flood in this section of the Commonwealth, the sponsors of the measure will fight for its approval by both branches of the Legislature on the ground that the projected dams will form a barrier against further floods.

Navigation Project

In addition to the dams and reservoirs for the impounding and storage of water, it is proposed to dredge the river beds for the improvement of navigation and for greater control. Further plans are called for in the bill, which would include a complete system of conduits, pumping stations, etc. for the distribution of the waters to all inhabitants of the affected area. Proponents of the legislation say that it will go a long way towards minimizing the dangers of forest fires.

The Bill also calls for the construction of roads and bridges, public parks, boulevards and areas for reforestation and preservation of wild life and natural resources. Retaining walls, piers and other works to prevent soil erosion and floods are also named in Senator Casey's project.

Extent of Project

This vast undertaking would be placed under the control of a committee to be known as the Blackstone River Valley District Board. This district would include a large part of Worcester County and would contain such important manufacturing cities as Worcester, Uxbridge, Northbridge and Attleboro.

The board would be empowered to purchase or manufacture electricity, and to erect its own power plants, but it would not be permitted to sell that power. In view of the Supreme Court's decision regarding the TVA, however, it is felt that the board would be within its rights in doing so.

Regional Development

Support of the Blackstone River Valley District would not be borne by the Commonwealth, but by that section which it would benefit. Each year the board would certify to the assessors of each of the 20 cities and towns in the district their share of the estimated cost of the maintenance of the works. These cities and towns would also be responsible for any deficit of the district.

Looking forward to the establishment of a similar board in Rhode Island to develop the Blackstone and Seekonk Rivers in that State, the bill provides for the possibility of joint action by Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

The establishment of this project is made dependent upon the allocation by the Federal Government of $1,000,000. Although the legislative committee voted to report the bill favorably to the Legislature the opposition to such a bill, especially in view of the heavy expenditures needed for flood reconstruction, is expected to be strong. Many legislators, it is assumed, will feel that in spite of the clauses in the bill providing for independent financial action by the municipalities of the district, that the State will surely be obliged in the end to furnish part of the funds.

Fort Devens Sends 298 CCC Boys West

Westward bound today were 298 CCC boys from Fort Devens, headed for forest camps in the states of Oregon and Washington as replacements in the 10 New England companies now employed on the west coast. Right behind them, figuratively speaking, were 241 more youths from Devens, who are scheduled to leave here on special trains next Monday morning.

While no official confirmation could be secured on the query of why New England men were used on projects in the West, it is understood that the East is more densely populated than the West, and therefore has more men to put on projects. Also it is believed that there are more projects in the West, and consequently more men are needed there than can be supplied from western states.

All the boys, according to Maj. Gen. Fox Conner, commander of the First Corps Area, Army Base, are residents of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. He listed their destinations as Junction City, Warrenton, Gibber, Heppner Junction, Biggs, Maupin, Salem and Albany in Oregon, where most of the boys will be located, and Vancouver, Wash.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"NOAH" (Peabody Playhouse). Presented by the Nell Gwyn Players of Malden Bridge, N. Y., starring Edward Massey. 8:15

"PERSONAL APPEARANCE" (Plymouth). Comedy by Laurence Riley, presented by Brock Pemberton, featuring Barbara Brown, George Blackwood and Walton N. Greaza. 8:30.

"ON YOUR TOES" (Shubert). New musical comedy, presented by Dwight Deere Wiman, settings by Jo Mielziner, costumes by Irene Sharaff. Featuring Ray Bolger, assisted by Tamara Geva and Luella Gear. 8:30.

Movies

UNIVERSITY — Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in "Rose Marie." 2:45, 6:09, 9:20. Also "Seven Keys to Baldpate." 1:50, 4:45, 8.

EXETER—George Raft and Rosalind Russel in "It Had to Happen." 3:30, 6:20, 9:14. Also "Song of the Saddle," with Dick Foran and Alma Lloyd. 2:15, 5:05, 7:55.

METROPOLITAN — "13 Hours by Air," with Fred MacMurray and Joan Bennett 1:5 a. m., 1:50, 4:45, 7:35, 10:25. Stage: Benny Meroff and his orchestra, assisted by a cast of juvenile stars.

MEMORIAL—"Captain January," starring Shirley Temple. 10 a. m., 12, 2:02, 4:03, 6:04, 8:05, 10:06.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Greatest Crime" (crime control, recommended by J. Edgar Hoover); "Going Places," "Symphony in Black," "Manhattan Tapestry," "Check Your Sombrero," latest newsreels and other shorts.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"The Bohemian Girl," with Laurel and Hardy. Orpheum: 11:05 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:20, 10. State: 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:45, 7:20, 10. Second feature at the Orpheum: Ruth Chatterton in "The Lady of Secrets." 9:50 a. m., 12:35, 3:20, 6, 8:50. Second feature at the State: "You May Be Next," with Ann Sothern and Lloyd Nolan. 12:55, 3:30, 6:10, 8:50.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Sylvia Sidney, Fred MacMurray and Henry Fonda in "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine." Fenway: 1, 3:57, 6:54, 9:31. Paramount: 9, 11:58 a. m., 3:03, 6:08, 9:13. Also "I'm Man" with Jack Haley, Grace Bradley and William Frawley. Fenway: 5:30, 8:17, 8:44. Paramount: 10:50 a. m., 1:56, 5, 8:06.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"It Had to Happen," with George Raft and Rosalind Russell. 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. Also Alison Skipworth in "Hitch Hike Lady." 2:05, 5:05, 8:05.

MODERN—"The Country Doctor." 9 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:45, 10. Also Marlene Dietrich, Gary Cooper, and John Halliday in "Desire." 10:34 a. m., 1:49, 5:04, 8:19.

UPTOWN — "Prisoner of Shark Island." 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10:05. Also, "Music Goes Round." 2:20, 5:30, 8:35.

BOSTON — "Here Comes Trouble," with Paul Kelly and Arline Judge. 10:55 a. m., 1:54, 4:52, 7:52, 10:31. Stage: Bebe Daniels, Ben Lyon, and Lillian Roth, in musical revue, "Hollywood Revels."

FINE ARTS—"Poil de Carotte" (Carrot Head). French film with English subtitles 1:15, 3:20, 5:30, 7:35, 9:45. "Swiss on White," featuring Sonia Henie. Also daily at 2:45, symphonic film featuring Artur Schnabel, accompanied by the London Symphonic Orchestra.

TREMONT—"Three Kids and a Queen," 10:40 a. m., 1:02, 5, 8:15. Also Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in "Naughty Marietta." 9 a. m., 12, 3:20, 6:30, 9:50.

Music

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE — The Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo presents "Les Sylphides," "Firebird," "Spectre de la Rose," and "Beau Danube." 8:30.

Other Events

MR. PUNCH'S WORKSHOP — Two short puppet plays, "The Temptor or the Sailor's Return" and "The Tragical Comedy of Punch and Judy," 71 Chestnut Street. 8:45.

Tomorrow

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, by John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Dorchester Women's Club, 58 Centre Street, Dorchester, at 3:30.

Radio Programs On Page 10

Music

FIRST CHURCH IN BOSTON (Berkeley and Marlboro Streets)—An all Bach program by a choir of 50 voices, organ, harpsichord, flute and oboe. William E. Zeuch, director. 4:30. Open to the public. Free.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY — Electrophonic music, from an electric light socket, illustrated on the Hammond Electronic Organ by Benedict Fitz Gerald, assisted by Thomas A. Quinn, tenor. Copley Square. 3:30. Also address on "The Art of Speech as a Tool to Success," by Helen Boll. 8.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Commonwealth Symphony Orchestra, Ernst Hoffman, conductor. 2.

Other Events

FORD HALL FORUM—Address on "Play Censorship in Boston: A Travesty on Freedom Culture and Morality" by John Haynes Holmes. Preceding address, concert by L'Africaine Singers. 7:45.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB — Rambler meeting. Subject: "Flowers from Around the World." Church of Our Saviour, corner Carleton and Monmouth Streets. 4.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Meet at upper bus level, Ashmont station, at 10 a. m. Take bus marked "Brockton" or "Pall River" to Blue Hills for all-day walk over various hills.

BOSTON Y. W. C. A.—Talk on "Adventures of a Newshawk," by Ernest Hill, 140 Clarendon Street. 3:30.

Monday

Music

SOUTH BOSTON WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, Chester Mason, conductor. Patrick Gavin School, Dorchester and 7th Street. 1:45.

Other Events

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S CLUB — Address on "History in the Making," by Mrs. Frank Mansfield Taylor. Hotel Kenmore. 2:30.

WEST ROXBURY WPA DRAMATICS — Boston Civic Marionettes in "Snow White and Rose Red." Robert Gould Shaw School, Mt. Vernon Street. 1, 1:45 and 3:30.

ADVERTISING CLUB — Breakfast meeting with Allen McIntire, president. Hotel Statler. 8 a. m.

Curley's Defeat on Holiday Bill Headlines Week in Legislature

The Legislative Week

Overriding of Governor Curley's veto of a measure to force observance of Sunday laws on Columbus Day was a major feature of this week's work of the Massachusetts Legislature on Beacon Hill. Flood relief legislation, so prominent for the last two weeks, was noticeably absent except for a bill allowing counties to borrow money to repair damages.

Liquor legislation, several insurance measures and a proposal to ratify the Federal Child Labor Amendment were among the bills considered by the House and Senate during the week in which the Legislature settled down to its ordinary routine. Summary of the week's action follows:

The Governor

Columbus Day Veto

Action: Vetoed a bill forcing retail merchants to keep their stores closed until 1 p. m. on Columbus Day, Oct. 12.

Significance: The Governor termed the bill "class legislation," for which he received a reprimand from the Knights of Columbus. The 1 p. m. law is now in effect on Armistice Day.

Flood Relief Message

Action: Sent back to the Legislature a bill allowing the State Department of Public Works to spend $2,000,000 from its 1936 budget to repair flood-damaged state highways, although the budget is yet to be passed.

Significance: The Governor was dissatisfied with a paragraph the Legislature attached to the original bill proposed by the Governor. This paragraph limited the total expenditure, including Federal grants, to $2,000,000, whereas the Governor wants the State to be allowed to spend $2,000,000 alone. He declared this paragraph would necessitate delays while requests are made for federal grants. Speedy reconstruction is imperative, he said.

The Senate

Child Labor Amendment

Action: Accepted, with the House, an adverse committee report on a proposal to ratify the Federal Child Labor Amendment. This action was mistakenly reported two weeks ago.

Significance: Labor's campaign to obtain Massachusetts ratification hit a new low, when not even sufficient strength was raised to muster a roll-call vote in either branch. Senator Henry Parkman Jr. of Boston stood out as the lone Senator in favor of the measure.

Columbus Day

Action: With the House, overrode Governor Curley's veto of a bill providing that Sunday laws shall operate on Columbus Day until 1 p. m.

Significance: Merchants were definately against the proposal but the Knights of Columbus and some other organizations were in back of the measure. It had some political power behind it.

Biennial Sessions

Action: Definitely killed a bill seeking to determine public opinion on the proposed biennial session plan for the Legislature.

Significance: Had the bill gone through, the present legislative session could have dodged a vote on biennial sessions, as opponents desire to do. During the week the Senate reconsidered its last week's action whereby it killed the "public opinion" vote plan, then killed the proposal again. Under the bill the voters would express their opinion but their vote would not be binding.

Insurance Commissions

Action: Killed a bill preventing insurance companies from deducting sums from an insurance agent's commission or salary if an insurance policy is allowed to lapse after five years.

Significance: Now companies penalize the agents if a policy is lapsed.

Alien Employment

Action: Killed a bill, passed by the House, prohibiting state, city or county employment of aliens unless no capable citizens are available for the positions.

Significance: The Senate was not swayed by the arguments that aliens are now keeping citizens from employment.

Paul Revere Statue

Action: Accepted, with the House, an adverse report on a bill to place a statue of Paul Revere on the lawn of the State House.

Significance: Cyrus Dallin failed again in his attempt to get funds to complete his statue for which he won a commission from the city in a contest 50 years ago.

Appointment Curb

Action: Adopted, following a special message request from the Governor, an amendment to the bill making members of the Governor's Council ineligible for appointment to other governmental positions by the Governor during their term of office. The Governor's requested amendment to the bill, already passed, places legislators in the ineligible class with the councilors.

Significance: Governor Curley refused to sign the bill applicable to Governor's Councilors only. His request is viewed as a smart move on the Governor's part to escape a trap.

"Guest" Insurance

Action: Ordered to a third reading a bill abolishing car owner liability for injuries suffered by "guest riders" as the result of an accident.

Significance: At present "guests" may collect damages if they prove gross negligence on the part of the driver. Those favoring the abolition bill declare that once a person accepts a ride in another's car he should assume his own risks. Such a bill would cut insurance costs several dollars.

The House

Dangerous Weapons

Action: Passed to be engrossed a bill increasing the penalty for unlawful carrying of dangerous weapons.

Significance: Representative Dorgan, father of the "Machine gun law" passed last year, believes penalties should be stiffened even more.

Municipal Borrowing

Action: Passed to be engrossed a bill extending the time limit on the act whereby municipalities may borrow from the State against tax titles.

Significance: This measuure provides a means to keep the local tax rate down. The State has provided a fund whereby the municipalities may borrow against the property it has taken over for taxes.

Boston's Tax Limit

Action: Passed to be engrossed a bill abolishing the legislative limit on Boston's taxing powers.

Significance: Mayor Mansfield has been seeking this abolition so that budget control may be more securely in the hands of the Mayor. Under the measure the Mayor will have veto power on school appropriations over $18,000,000. This is not extraordinary power, however, inasmuch as the school department expenditures last year were $18,000,000.

Swift-Ware River Investigation

Action: Accepted, with the Senate, an adverse report on a bill providing for an investigation of the Swift-Ware River water supply project.

Significance: This is the third year such an investigation has been sidetracked despite claims at committee hearings of land speculation deals and the like surrounding the $65,000,000 project.

Compulsory Insurance

Action: Accepted an adverse report on a bill to repeal compulsory automobile liability insurance.

Significance: Most legislators realize that lower rates, not repeal of the law, is the wish of Massachusetts motorists.

Fiedler to Conduct District Orchestras In Music Festival

Arthur Fiedler, Boston conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra "Pops" and Esplanade concerts and a member of the advisory board of the Federal Music Project in Boston, will be guest conductor at the first Boston Festival of Community Orchestras, sponsored by the Works Progress Administration Adult Recreation Project at Jordan Hall, Monday evening, April 13, at 8:15 o'clock.

Elaborate plans have been made to make this one of the most outstanding concerts by amateur and semiprofessional musicians Boston has seen in years. All of the 17 community orchestras which function under professional directors in central and Greater Boston neighborhoods will take part in the concert.

Mr. Fiedler will conduct the following program, which has been in rehearsal for weeks:

Symphony in C Major ..... Schubert
Ballet Music from "Aida" ..... Verdi
Andante Cantabile ..... Tschaikowsky
(For string orchestra)
Vorspeil from "Die Meistersinger" Wagner

The Adult Recreation Community Orchestras and their conductors are:

Back Bay, Eli L. Bourdon; Blue Hill Neighborhood, (2 units) Samuel Goldberg and Henry Bernard; Brighton-Allston, Richard Haggerty and Miss Esther Miller; Dorchester-Ashmont, Robert Cohen; Dorchester Center, Fredric E. Delzell; East Boston, Joseph Mazzarino; Hyde Park, Verissimo Santos; Jamaica Plain, Walter B. Scheirer; Outer South End, William H. Wooten; Roslindale, Louis Ruggiero; Roxbury, Benjamin Van Derwoude; South Boston, Benjamin Wolff; South End, Robert Cohen and West End, Paul L. Bauguss, who also is supervisor of community orchestras.

Case of Wrong Seed In Right Bag Costly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENFIELD, Mass., April 4—The strange case of the parsley that grew from "carrot seeds" ended in superior court here when Alex Sokoloski and Frank Piekarski, South Deerfield farmers, received awards totaling $402.98 for their trouble. Both men bought carrot seed from Floyd A. Clark of Greenfield and both were equally disgusted when flourishing crops of parsley developed instead of the hoped for and profitable carrots. Sokoloski discovered the error late in July. Piekarski, discovering the error earlier ploughed under the parsley and put in beets but had a slim yield because of the lateness of the season.

It all happened, the court was told, because somebody incorrectly labeled the bag of seed.

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Shirley Temple
In "Captain January," at the Keith Memorial

What's Going On In the Arts

The Ballet—Swan and Slave

TWO solo star performances graced the stage of the Opera House last evening, when Danilova flawlessly realized the Swan Princess of "Lac des Cygnes" and Shabelevsky gave the Golden Slave of "Schéhérazade" an animation of barbaric intensity.

"Lake of Swans" is in its way a ballet blanc only less argent than its sister classic, "Les Sylphides." It was performed by Col. de Basil's Ballet Russe in its first season here (1934) when Riabouchinska was the Princess and the pas de quatre of cygnets was brilliantly done. Last evening the dance of the little swans did not flash with such notable finesse but the delicacy of Danilova's technique was irreproachable. True, it requires two partners to sustain this heroine through arabesque, attitude and developpé, but not in the partnering lies the glory. Although Paul Petroff, the Prince and first partner, acquitted himself admirably in a role that demands sacrificial patience.

In released moments at morning rehearsal, Danilova had been patching the toes of her shell-pink ballet slippers, with cross-stitching as exquisite as embroidery. This is the quality of all her work—exquisiteness.

Efrem Kurtz conducted the Tchaikovsky score (the composer's first ballet).

The splendors of "Schéhérazade" were resoundingly fulfilled (in some understatement by the enlarged orchestra under Mr. Kurtz's direction, which failed the full gorgeousness of Rimsky-Korsakoff's Suite), in the Bakst décor and costumes and in the expert miming of Tchernicheva as Zobeide. Overtopping all these was the lithe and perfervid Favorite Slave of Shabelevsky—now bending in deep plié, now in high, wild leap, now doubling up like a jackknife—a superb performance.

After these exhilarations came the familiar but always charming "Beau Danube," with Massine, that indomitable worker, as the Hussar. Antal Dorati conducted the Waltzes by Strauss.

It all deserved a larger and more excited audience. M. L.

WPA Exhibition

IN WHAT it is hoped will be permanent quarters for exhibiting, the administrators of the Federal Art Project have arranged a display at 50 Beacon Street. At this gallery the Independent Artists held their show recently.

It is naturally an occasion of particular interest, for many persons have been bewildered about the project and many have been critical. Now there is an opportunity to see just what has been accomplished under government patronage. No person will be pleased with all the pictures and sculptures; few persons can fail to find something which is interesting, or at least provocative. The contributors represent many schools, many departures. A few continue along academic lines; some paint photographic portraits, some do impressionistic landscapes. There are traces of all brands of modernism, but generally in acceptable guise. In the large, the pictures express youthfulness and dwell upon subjects and formal factors which are of interest in the year 1936. But it is apparent that the painters are not obligated to their patrons; they express themselves freely and individually.

It was pleasant to see how many of the contributors had depicted scenes of Boston and what excellent material this city can provide. Allan Rohan Crite depicts a genre scene in the Negro section, "Shawmut Avenue," Charles Barbaro does "Copley Square," Yvonne Twining "Franklin Park Square." Contributions from Fritz Pfeiffer, John Enser, Ernst Haberstadt, Vernon Smith, Prescott Jones and Carl Zerbe are among others which attract interest. There are examples of the graphic arts.

A war memorial done in a small model by George Aarons proves to be especially interesting. A form of a man is seen crouched and crowded in a confining rectangular space. The figure struggles for liberation. Mr. Aarons has worked the idea out very effectively in the sketch. We should like to see it carved in granite, which in its firm resistance would add enormously to the idea expressed. The model is of course executed in plaster, that most limiting medium which the contemporary sculptor seems constrained to use out of sheer exigency.

We look forward to subsequent exhibitions of the Federal Art Project. The first exhibition is a credit to the organizers. D. A.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1430kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	**'The Monitor Views the News'**	**"Blue Room Echoes": string**	**"Bait Advertising Scheme"..**	Hits and Encores; talks; music
5:15	Cadets' Quartet	orchestra; soloists	Frank Dailey's Orchestra	Hits and Encores; talks; music
5:30	"Treasure Trails": sketch	Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten:	Vincent Lopez's Orchestra	Hits and Encores; talks; music
5:45	Ruth and Moss, songs	children's program	Nature News period	Hits and Encores; talks; music
6:00	News; Supper Show: songs	News; Jack Ingersoll	Yankee News Service	**Frederic William Wile, talk..**
6:15	Captain Tim's Story	Thurn's Bavarian Orchestra	"News of Youth"	Ray Jones, soloist
6:30	News; speaker; sports briefs	"Checkerboard": variety	Musical Moments: recorded	Report; network speaker
6:45	O'Leary's Irish Minstrels	Religion in the News	Rendezvous: interview	Loretta Lee, songs
7:00	Lewis Moonlight Hawaiians	NBC concert orchestra	**"Family on Tour": Frank**	Yankee News Service
7:15	Edward MacHugh, songs	Human Side of the News	**Parker; comedy; orchestra..**	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
7:30	Message of Israel: speeches	Hampton Institute Singers	Dramatic sketch	Getting the News, Tip O'Neill
7:45	by rabbis; choir; music	Strange As It Seems	Bruna Castagna; orchestra	"Boy From Ireland"; organ
8:00	**Henri Deering, pianist**	**Your Hit Parade: Hoff's**	**"Ziegfeld Follies of the Air":**	Charioteers; quartet
8:15	**Philadelphia Orchestra,**	**Orchestra; Loretta Lee;**	**Fannie Brice; Benny Fields;**	**Chicago Symphony Orchestra**
8:30	**Charles O'Connell, conduc-**	**Stuart Allen; Primm Sisters**	**Patti Chapin; Gallagher &**	**concert, from Orchestra**
8:45	**tor; Leopold Stokowski**	**and Rhythm Kings, trios**	**Shean Jr.; orchestra**	**Hall, Dr. Frederick Stock**
9:00	**Federal Bar Association**	**Rubinoff and his Violin; Vir-**	**Nino Martini, tenor; chorus;**	**conductor; speaker**
9:15	**dinner speakers**	**ginia Rea and Jan Peerce**	**Andre Kostelanetz's Orch.**	**Chicago Symphony Orchestra**
9:30	National Barn Dance; Henry	Chateau: Smith Ballew; James	Minute Men: State Public	concert, from Orchestra
9:45	Burr; Verne Lee and	Cagney; Buster Keaton;	Works speakers	Hall, conducted by Dr.
10:00	Mary; Hoosier Hot Shots;	Mary Ellis; chorus; scene	Address of Col. F. M. Knox,	Frederick Stock
10:15	Tune Twisters; soloists	from "Winterset"; orchestra	"Where I Stand"	Yankee News Service
10:30	**Address, Herbert Hoover,**	George Olsen's Orchestra; Doc	Meyer Davis's Orchestra	**Address by Herbert Hoover**
10:45	**"Has the New Deal Solved**	Rockwell; Harry Richman	Spotlight Revue: variety	**from Fort Wayne, Indiana**
11:00	Our National Problems?"	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Abe Lyman's Orchestra
11:15	News; weather; temperature	Sports review; musical turns.	Billy Dooley's Orchestra	Abe Lyman's Orchestra
11:30	Glen Gray and his Casa	Charles Dornberger and his	Will Osborne's Orchestra	**Portland (Ore.) Junior Sym-**
11:45	Loma Orchestra	dance orchestra	Will Osborne's Orchestra	**phony Orchestra concert**

Sunday's Programs

Christian Science Radiocast

Shortwave

4:15 W1XAL (11.79mc), Studio devotional program, auspices of Committee on Publication: talk on Christian Science; readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy; music.

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1430kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	American Pageant of Youth;	Old South Church service	Temple Israel service	"Freilicher Katzen"; Jewish
12:15	Johnny Johnson's Orch.	Phil Saltman's Piano Club	Choir and organ recital	dramatic sketch
12:30	**Radio City Symphony Orch-**	**University of Chicago Round**	**Relay from Jerusalem**	"The Courts of Justice"; dra-
12:45	**estra concert: Rossini's**	**Table discussion**	**News relay from Paris**	matic sketch
1:00	**'Siabat Mater'; Viola Philo,**	"Road to Romany"; gypsy	Religious period with speak-	Italian string music and in-
1:15	**soprano; Jan Peerce, tenor**	orchestra; soloists	ers; soloist; organ	strumental soloists
1:30	National Youth Conference:	Pedro Via's Orchestra	Question Box period	Italian Serenaders; soloists
1:45	Harry N. Holmes; glee club	Talk by Marie Hall	Yankee News Service	and typical orchestra
2:00	**Magic Key: Leslie Howard;**	Sonata Recital: Benno Rabi-	**"Poet's Gold"; readings by**	Walter Kidder, baritone;
2:15	**Doris Doe; Yvonne Prin-**	noff: Joseph Honti	**David Ross; orchestra**	Francis Cronin, organ
2:30	**temps'; Mossman's Glee**	**"Peter Absolute": Erie Canal**	Jose Manzanares and his	"Glimpses of Grand Opera";
2:45	**Club; symphony orchestra**	**dramatic sketch**	South American Orchestra	recorded program
3:00	"Your English": sketch	Harry Reser and his Eskimos:	Sunday Musicale: recording	**New York Philharmonic-Sym-**
3:15	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	soloists: specialties	"Master of Science": talks by	**phony Orchestra, Arturo**
3:30	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	Ed Younger's Mountaineers	natural scientists	**Toscanini, conductor, from**
3:45	Henri Deering, pianist	with Frances Adair	Song Pictures: Terry O'Toole	**Carnegie Hall, New York:**
4:00	National Vespers: Dr. Harry	"The Widow's Son": dramatic	Special program with	**Lawrence Gilman, program**
4:15	Emerson Fosdick; quartet.	sketch: Lucille LaVerne	speaker, chorus and organ	**commentator; Beethoven's**
4:30	Jewels for Tomorrow	Noble Cain and his Chicago	recital	**Symphony No. 7; Strauss's**
4:45	Miners Quartet; Mine Boss	a capella choir	Donald Van Wart, pianist	**Death and Transfiguration**
5:00	Tom Terriss, narrator; Korn-	**Pop Concert: orchestra,**	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	"Melodiana"; Bernice Claire
5:15	lenko's Oriental Orchestra	**Walter Logan, conductor**	Cosmopolitans; quintet	and Oliver Smith; orchestra
5:30	Talk, Malcolm LaPrade	"Words and Music"; recital	Fraternity House Party; re-	Julia Sanderson and Frank
5:45	Moody Institute Singers	"Fireside Fantasies"	corded program	Crumit; trio; orchestra
6:00	Evening Radio Journal	Religious period from New	National Amateur Hour: so-	Hour of Charm: all-girl en-
6:15	"Makers of History"; sketch	York: speakers; music	loists; orchestra	semble, Phil Spitalny, dir.
6:30	"Treasure Island"; soloists	News; "Musical Turns"	Yankee News Service	"Smiling Ed" McConnell
6:45	and popular orchestra	Garden talk	All-Star Revue: variety	The Voice of Experience
7:00	**Jack Benny; Kenny Baker**	"K-7": secret service dra-	Eddie Cantor; Parkyakakas;	Evening service from Tre-
7:15	**Johnny Green's Orchestra**	matic sketch: music	Louis Gress's Orchestra	mont Temple Baptist
7:30	Robert L. "Believe It or Not"	Fireside recital: Willie Morris,	Phil Baker, comedian; Hal	Church; sermon by the Rev.
7:45	Ripley; soloist; orchestra	sop.; Sigurd Nilssen, bass	Kemp's Orchestra	C. Gordon Brownville,
8:00	"The Melody Lingers On";	**Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.**	"The World Dances"; Lud	pastor; music by staff and
8:15	Leo Spitalny's Orchestra;	**Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.**	Gluskin's Orchestra; soloists	senior choir; organ
8:30	vocal soloists; Norsemen	**Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.**	Network program, to be an-	Will Osborne's Orchestra
8:45	Quartet; girls' trio	**Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.**	nounced later	Will Osborne's Orchestra
9:00	**Jack Hylton and his Conti-**	Manhattan Merry-Go-Round:	**Symphony Orchestra and**	Ted Florito's Orchestra
9:15	**nental Revue: soloists**	soloists; trio; orchestra	**mixed chorus; Victor Kolar,**	Yankee News Service
9:30	Walter Winchell, columnist	**American Album of Familiar**	**conductor; Helen Jepson,**	"Musical Snapshots"; chorus.
9:45	**Paul Whiteman's Musical**	**Music: soloists; orchestra**	**soprano; speaker**	Upton Close, commentator
10:00	**Varieties; Ramona; Roy**	**Symphony Orchestra, Erno**	The Marriage Clinic: sketch	"Death of a Friend"; network
10:15	**Bargy; soloists; quartet**	**Rapee, conductor; Emanuel**	with Frances McDonald	dramatic sketch
10:30	**New York Drama Critics**	**List, Metropolitan Opera**	Freddie Rich's Penthouse	Phil Harris's Orchestra
10:45	**Award to "Winterset"**	**basso, guest soloist**	Party; variety program	Phil Harris's Orchestra

Mother Church Radiocasts

10:45 WORL (920kc), Regular morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:12 W1XAL (11.79mc), Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7:00 W1XAL (6.04mc), Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Monday's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Relay from London to Boston; luncheon to Allyn B. McIntire, president, Boston Advertising Club.
11:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Navy Band concert.
11:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Gilbert and Sullivan's "Yeomen of the Guard."
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; music.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," by direct wire from Monitor studio.
2:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), American Educational Forum.
2:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," by direct wire from Monitor studio.
6:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 WNAC, "The Milk Situation," Paul A. Dever, Attorney General.
6:35 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Answer Me This": program auspices United States Office of Education.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Fibber McGee and Molly"; comedy sketch; Marcelli's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Hammerstein's Music Hall: Ted Hammerstein; Lucy Laughlin; Lasy Dan.
8:30 WEEI (WEAF — National), Nelson Eddy, baritone; Margaret Speaks, soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Greater Minstrels; interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; Howard Price, tenor; Romany Singers.
9:00 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Radio Theater: Edmund Lowe and Anne Sothern in "Kick In."
9:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Eddy Brown, violinist; orchestra.
9:30 WEEI (WEAF—Natoinal), Sigmund Romberg; Lionel Barrymore; concert orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Lullaby Lady; male quartet; concert orch.
10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Army Day dinner; speakers; United States Army Band.
10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), National Forum: talk, Senator Hattie Carraway, Arkansas.
11:30 WNAC (WOR—Mutual), Jack Hylton's Orchestra; soloists.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc
6:00	WORL	920kc
	Shortwave	
1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5.00	W1XK	9.57mc
5:30	W1XAL	11.79mc

Maine Road Safety Drive Bringing Drop In Motor Fatalities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 3—A 33 per cent decrease in the total number of motor vehicle fatalities for the first three months of 1936 is evidence of the beneficial results of the Maine highway safety campaign. In comparison with 41 fatalities of the same period in 1935, only 27 were reported this year.

One third of the winter accidents were traced to coasting or playing on the roadway. Eight victims were pedestrians. Improper driving and defective equipment contributed one each to the total, hazardous road surfaces, 4, and other causes, 4.

There were no fatalities attributed to motorists driving under the influence of intoxicants. Rural areas were the scene of 52 per cent of the accidents, towns, 30 per cent, and cities, 18 per cent.

The report of the Highway Safety Campaign advised those walking on the roadway after nightfall to wear something white. A traffic survey of Maine indicated 13 per cent of the cars had faulty lights.

All police departments in Maine have been requested to concentrate efforts to enforce speed regulations and light laws in an attempt to offset the increased traffic hazards of an anticipated "unusually large influx of tourists."

Every Man His Own Landscape Artist Under University Extension Plan

In a home-study course entitled "Exterior Home Decoration," James A. Moyer, director of the state university extension division of the Massachusetts Department of Education, announces that the opportunity is to be provided for adults to submit landscape plans of their home grounds with a suggested improved treatment, while studying the material given in the course These plans and photographs will then be criticized by a qualified instructor.

"Thus, in the efforts expended," Mr. Moyer said, "a home is made more attractive, and its real estate value and, incidentally, the householder's standing in the community, raised."

In a course of six lessons, which is sent immediately upon receipt of a small sum, the individual can begin at once to work out the lessons and send them in to the State House for correction and suggestions.

This course is presented for the average layman. The house is used as the focal point for all outdoor improvement, and encouragement is given to bring out its best points, and mitigate or camouflage the bad by clever use of planting and other ingenious devices. Simple problems accompany each lesson.

The subjects considered in the outlines include: color of the building; roof, shutters and trimmings; doors, windows and doorways, porches, lattices and trellises. The advantageous arrangement of the grounds for service and pleasure. Trees and shrubs that make a place beautiful the year round. Artistic combinations of flowers in gardens; the well laid-out lawn, and walks and drives.

All inquiries should be addressed to Room 217, State House, Boston.

New Opportunities Reported Opening To Men Stenographers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 4—Young men with some business training and a knowledge of shorthand are being welcomed with open arms into the business world today, according to Francis F. Gaugh, principal of the Bay Path Institute, here, who declared that in 1935, there were 10 times as many young men stenographers placed as in 1932.

"There are well defined reasons for this tendency," said Mr. Gaugh. "The severe pruning of staffs during the hard years of the depression removed a large number of what many organizations had called 'executive timber'—young men who had been employed in semi-executive roles as understudies of higher executives.

"They had been hired in many cases at a temporary loss, with an eye to turning the loss to a profitable investment in later years. When the pruning had to come, they were naturally the ones to go, unless they had passed the unproductive period in part and could be advanced to real executive positions to replace high-salaried men, who were dropped from the top.

"This has left many businesses without an adequate supply of young executive timber for years ahead," continued Mr. Gaugh, "and the young man stenographer can supply that timber and earn his way as he is learning. As secretary for a higher official, he is in a position, if he has the necessary general knowledge to back up his technical training, to learn a great deal from him. He learns about the business and he learns his executive's methods of working. When he has acquired enough experience in this way, he is promoted to executive work."

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy
Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†Carinthia	April 8	Belfast, April 13	April 4, 12:00 pm	April 4, 8:00 am
Washington	April 8	Cobh, April 14	April 7, 8:00 pm	April 8, 8:00 am
Paris	April 11	Plymouth, April 17	April 10, 8:00 pm	April 11, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Manuiani	San Francisco,	April 23	Apr. 17, 4:00 pm	Apr. 17, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Francisco,	April 28	Apr. 23, 4:00 pm	Apr. 23, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro,	April 30	Apr. 25, 4:00 pm	Apr. 25, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President Jefferson	Seattle,	April 11	Apr. 6, 4:00 pm	Apr. 6, 7:30 pm

†Leaves Boston for Scotland and Northern Ireland only.
*Australia must be specially addressed.

Proper Spring Treatment For Lawns Is Outlined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., April 4—A small investment in work and fertilizer early in the spring will do much toward assuring the home-owner of a thick, good-looking lawn throughout the growing season, says Paul R. Miller, agronomist for the Extension Service of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College.

"One of the first jobs to be done on the lawn in the spring," Mr. Miller says, "is to rake it, preferably with a wooden rake, and remove all the dead grass, leaves and trash that have accumulated since last summer. Next, go over it with a roller to make the ground level and press the grass crowns and roots into the soil.

"A roller of medium or light weight should be used, unless the sod is full of hummocks and depressions. Stiff clay soils should never be rolled with a heavy roller. It is best not to roll the lawn when it is very wet, because of the danger of packing the soil too much.

"Lawn grasses and clover, like people, require food and do best when that food is of the right kind and available in the proper amount. The best lawns are to be found on soils that are kept in a fertile condition. One of the best methods of improving the soil is to apply a top dressing of commercial plant food in the spring. Almost any of the lawn fertilizers on the market, when used according to directions, will give good results.

"Owners of large lawns will be able to effect worth-while savings by purchasing their fertilizer in lots of 100-pound bags. It is important to apply the fertilizer evenly and at the rate prescribed. 'Burning' is likely to result if the applications are too liberal and not spread evenly.

"The most effective way to 'renovate' a lawn that is in bad condition is to make a new one. However, if the lawn is on good soil and is merely disfigured with weeds, it may be brought into satisfactory condition. First, scratch the surface with a sharp rake and remove as many weeds as possible. Then rake in commercial fertilizer. Seed should then be applied at about one half the rate recommended for seeding a new lawn. The surface of the lawn should be raked lightly so that the seed will be covered, and, if the soil is dry, it should be rolled. Liberal watering is desirable if rainfall is not adequate."

Opening of Amoskeag Declared Possible By Reorganization Plan

MANCHESTER, N. H., April 4 (AP)—Frederic C. Dumaine, treasurer of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, told shareholders yesterday the mill could resume operations if bondholders chose the first of two suggested plans of reorganization.

He said "The business could go on with reasonable success" if the bondholders would exchange a $100 bond for one share of 5 per cent preferred stock and 15 shares of common stock under plan "A."

Plan "B" calls for exchange of a $100 bond for $50 and one-half share of second preferred stock.

At the same time Mr. Dumaine reported the company's net loss from Jan. 1 to Dec. 24, 1935, was $1,111,988.60, of which only $257,355.38 was listed as a manufacturing loss.

The Amoskeag Mill, one of the largest cotton textile plants in the world, has been idle since September and is in the process of reorganization under the Federal Bankruptcy Act.

On April 6 in Boston, Federal Judge George C. Sweeney will decide whether reorganization of the company under either plan "A" or "B" may be carried out.

Hoover Is Suggested As Adviser on N. E. Flood Control Plans

HARTFORD, Conn., April 4 (AP)—A suggestion that former President Hoover be sought as adviser on a flood-control program will be put before the executive committee of the New England Council.

Word to this effect was received yesterday by Francis E. Carroll, secretary of the Hartford Open Shop Building Trades Exchange, author of the idea, from Dudley Harmon, executive vice-president of the council.

Mr. Harmon said: "This suggestion is very appealing, especially when it is recalled that Mr. Hoover, while Secretary of Commerce, made a personal inspection of the flood damage in Vermont in 1927, and then made suggestions which proved so effective in assisting all distressed industries to resume operations."

Eastern States Fair To Renovate Grounds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 4—Complete restoration and renovation of the Eastern States Exposition grounds in West Springfield was voted at a special meeting of the executive committee and trustees.

Much work already has been accomplished at the 175-acre tract, most of which was under flood water. Charles A. Nash, general manager, was directed by the trustees to begin a general reconstruction program immediately. More than $60,000 will be spent.

Inefficient Eggs At Last Promised Colorful Future

PORTLAND, Maine, April 4 (AP)—The question troubling the Maine State Chamber of Commerce yesterday was: What does Chelsea, Mass., want with inedible eggs.

A telegram received from the Chelsea Chamber of Commerce said: "If you have any condemned eggs caused through flood spoilage, we have an industry in Chelsea which can use them for industrial purposes."

The chamber sent names of seven Maine firms which might fall under the classification of condemned-egg owners.

CHELSEA, Mass., April 4 (AP)—The Chelsea Chamber of Commerce said yesterday the condemned eggs they sought of their Maine brethren were for tanning purposes in connection with coloring shoes.

The Chelsea Chamber said the Commonwealth Oil Company was in the market for inedible eggs.

Rhode Island Stamp Sale Announced

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP)—The Post Office Department announces that the Rhode Island Tercentenary postage stamp, bearing the likeness of Roger Williams, will be placed on sale in Providence on May 4.

The following day it will be placed on sale throughout the country. It will be of 3-cent denomination, and the size of the common special delivery stamp.

It bears on its face a figure of the founder of the Rhode Island colony, modeled from the statue in Roger Williams Park in Providence.

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Peppermint Easter Lilies, lb. 70c

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In solid chocolate shapes ..... lb. $1
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Tiny Cream Chickens ..... lb. 60c
Chocolate Rabbits 10c, 25c
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Chocolate Rooster 10c
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Education Replaces Labor In Reform School Program; Character Building Is Goal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 4—A new program to send juveniles from reform school with an optimistic outlook on life has been established at the Sockanosset School for Boys.

Sockanosset is no longer a penal institution, Superintendent Arthur E. Marley announced today. By the new plan, recently inaugurated, more stress is laid on education and character development; boys are being placed on honor rolls more frequently; "in short, the boys are put on their own."

Runaways Reduced

While there has been no outstanding reduction in the number of runaways, there has been a slight decrease which is encouraging because grounds liberty has been widely increased, the superintendent reported.

Under the old system at Sockanosset, the average term of an inmate was more than three years. Now it is less than a year. A boy is eligible for parole upon completion of nine months; after six months he is allowed to make visits to his home occasionally, and thus prepare himself for the day when freedom is his again.

Education Replaces Work

The new plan also eliminates all manual labor with the exception of vocational pursuits and daily chores in the cottages. Before Superintendent Marley took charge last summer only about 25 per cent of the inmates attended classes in the school, but now almost all of the youths have been graded. The shops where shoes were repaired, mattresses were made, rubber and tile mats cut and assembled have all been converted into classrooms to meet the demand for study.

The plan eliminates farm work, and daily milking. The cows have been removed to the State Institution Farm. Only the chicken coops remain, with the greenhouses. These are now cared for by a paid farmer.

Recreation Provided

The new program provides for more recreation under proper supervision. The officials point out that the recreation periods are not "loafing periods" in crowded basements of the cottages, as was the former arrangement. The former cow barn has now six new bowling alleys, where the boys from each cottage are allowed an afternoon and evening each week to play.

After 8:30 p. m. older boys are allowed to make "pin money" by setting up pins for the staff members in their bowling league contest. The money is not given to the youths directly, but it is credited to them and they are allowed to say how it shall be spent.

Uniforms Abolished

The boys get more sleep than formerly. They rise at 7 a. m. instead of 6 a. m. In place of the compulsory cold showers, they start the day with warm or cold baths, as they see fit. After breakfast, they clean their cottages and make beds in their dormitories before going to school at 9:30. The old military drill, which, like the manual labor which was a custom of the old penal days, is gone. Uniforms are also abolished and the inmates now are allowed to wear collars and ties like their brothers outside.

In the past the youths were forced to eat their meals out of a bowl with only a spoon as an implement. Now the tables are covered with clean tablecloths, and each boy has a knife, fork and spoon as at home.

Freedom Is Increased

It is pointed out that Superintendent Marley is striving for the greatest possible degree of freedom of thought and action in and about the institution, compatible with control, so that a sense of responsibility, initiative and stability may be developed under wise direction and observation.

The school now attempts to turn the boy's attention upon himself and his problems, not in morbid reflection, but in an enlightened manner, designed to convince him, not so much of the penalty of wrongdoing as of the satisfaction of taking his proper place in society.

Bay State at Top In Vermont Survey Of Visitors in 1935

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 4—Massachusetts led all other states in the number of tourists registered at Vermont hotels and tourists houses during 1935, it was announced yesterday by H. H. Chadwick, head of the State Publicity Service.

A study of 128,313 registrations at hostelries in this State shows that the bulk of Vermont's business comes from states east of Illinois and north of the District of Columbia, Chadwick said.

The publicity service had reports from 147 proprietors, mostly of tourist homes, whose receipts totalled $199,648. Mr. Chadwick said that the total of registrations can not be taken as a key to the amount of tourist business because many places are unable to segregate the names of tourists from their commercial trade.

He outlined tourist figures from each State as follows:

"Massachusetts or New York always lead the table of registrations. This year Massachusetts is ahead with 34,580 while New York people to the number of 33,080 are reported. Connecticut in third place with 10,450 is followed by New Jersey with 10,039, Canada with 7184, New Hampshire with 6026, Pennsylvania with 5952, Rhode Island with an even 4000, Maine with 2806, Ohio with 2582, Illinois with 1994, Michigan with 1494 and the District of Columbia with 1099."

Sardine Industry Faces Good Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LUBEC, Maine, April 4—The sardine season is less than two weeks away, and packers, expecting a profitable year, are today anxious to get to work.

Packers say that "things are in better shape for operations this spring than for many years." Better business conditions in the west, where much of Maine's famous product goes and but few cases left over from last year, are basic reasons for the optimistic outlook.

At present, there are hardly enough cases of goods on hand to interest Lubec assessors, one packer declared. At the same time, he maintained that because the packing business of Washington County is largely controlled from Lubec, new standards for future operations may be set up this year.

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Vermont Ranks High In the Improvement Of Its Dairy Herds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., April 4—Vermont occupies a leading position among the states of the country in dairy herd improvement work, says E. H. Loveland, dairyman for the extension service of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College.

Based on figures issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, the state ranks sixth among all the states in the percentage of the cow population on test in dairy herd improvement associations, Mr. Loveland reports. In the actual number of cows on test it ranks seventh.

"There are 30 dairy herd improvement associations operating in Vermont," Mr. Loveland says. "These associations have a membership of 671 farmers, who own 671 herds of 17,165 cows.

"Nearly 6 per cent of the 290,000 cows in the State are on test in D. H. I. associations. In this respect, Vermont is outranked only by California, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Connecticut, and New Hampshire. In the number of cows on test, it is outranked only by California, New York, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Iowa.

"With its 30 associations, Vermont ties with Indiana and Minnesota for ninth place in the number of associations. With its 671 members, it ranks eighth in membership. Ninety-six more herds are on test in the State than last year. The interest in D. H. I. work is still increasing, and it is probable that several new associations will be formed in the State this year."

State Federation Of Wild Life Planned For Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 4—Attempts are being made today to organize a State Federation of Wild Life, dedicated to conservation aims similar to the nationwide General Wild Life Federation.

Letters have been sent from Burton K. Harris, State Director of Agriculture and Conservation, to 500 organizations in Rhode Island inviting them to send representatives to a dinner in Providence on May 5 to organize a state federation.

J. N. "Ding" Darling, cartoonist and ardent wild life conservationist, who founded the General Wild Life Federation, has been asked to attend the May 5 gathering. A measure appropriating $200 for the organization of such a federation, introduced by Senator Joseph J. Kirby (D), Newport, has passed the Senate but not the House.

Hartford Securities Hung to Dry After Flood Water Is Wrung Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., April 4—About $90,000,000 worth of securties are hanging on the line to dry today in Hartford's "stock and bond" vault laundry.

The securities, stored in the vault of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, were soaked by the great flood recently when the water was 25 feet deep over the floor of the vault.

A crew from the American Bank Note Company, which specializes in printing securities, is now salvaging the paper. First it is necessary to wash each security with clean water, remove the silt, press all water out of the stock, and hang up to dry. Electric heaters and fans expedite the drying process which takes about 40 minutes. The paper is stacked in small piles under pressure to smooth out wrinkles. Then the bonds are checked and filed away.

Since Monday this laundry work has been steadily in progress. Crews work in six-hour shifts. Each crew is locked inside the vault and extra guards are kept outside.

Bickford's, Inc., Net Up

Net income of Bickford's, Inc., and subsidiaries for 1935 after depreciation, amortization, federal taxes and excess profits taxes and other charges totaled $540,391, equal, after dividend requirements on $2.50 preference stock, to $1.47 a share on 287,388 no-par common shares, against $506,913, or $1.34 a common share, in 1934. Sales increased to $9,901,513 from $8,437,914.

Fogg Museum Gets Rare Spanish Art

Figure of knight carved in wood and dating back to 13th century forms central motive in stately court of museum — Statue bought as memorial to Prof. Kingsley Porter.

Thirteenth-Century Spanish Wood Carving

A new important work of Spanish art has just come to the Fogg Museum, a statue in wood of a knight reclining on his tomb, dated at the end of the thirteenth century, and believed to be the only one of its type and age in American collections. It was acquired about three weeks ago and was at once placed in the center of the museum court.

The knight is Don Diego of the noble family of Garcia, the lords of Villamayor de los Montes, a place about 15 miles from Burgos.

First Exhibited in 1921

Don Diego's effigy first came into notice in 1921 in the exhibition which celebrated the Seventh Centenary of the Cathedral of Burgos. Last winter it appeared in New York in the collection of Arnold Seligman, Rey and Company. From them it was purchased by the Museum under the Alpheus Hyatt Fund. It has now come to rest in the court of the museum, where it forms the long-awaited central motive for that stately composition of stone arches and vaulted halls. But its purpose is more than decorative or even esthetic. It was acquired as a memorial to Prof. Kingsley Porter, to be the museum's tribute to the memory of the brilliant scholar.

The arrival of this statue coincides with the recent publication of an authoritative article in the Art Bulletin on Gothic Sculpture of Burgos and Leon, written by Mr. Frederick B. Deknatel of the fine arts division at Harvard. Although a complete study of the figure will require searching of documents and a visit to Spain, some fascinating conclusions can be announced. For a kinship is revealed with certain figures high up on the tower of Burgos Cathedral and with a group of four "princes" in the cloister.

Close Relationship Seen

This consists in the basic methods of modeling the face and the chin, in the slight turn of the head, in the cap, in the soft and skillful folds of the mantle—shown here as if hanging vertically—even in the peculiar resting of one heel against an instep. More curious still is the position of the right hand, sharply bent and raised; it matches the hand of one of the princes, which is entwined with the strap of his mantle. The slender strap has here been broken away but the ends can still be seen and the fringe that passed through the thong on the left shoulder. The date 1286 falls only a short time after the probable date 1270-75 given to these particular cathedral statues. Thus this knight may be the work of their sculptor, or at least one of his workshop holding to the same modeling.

As for the master-sculptor himself, Mr. Deknatel shows in his article that he came from France and that his style has similar traits to statues in the Cathedral of Rheims. He probably knew the portal figures of Amiens also and brought with him something of their bright alertness. Thus the Museum's statue stands close to the main current and the great epoch of Gothic sculpture, as the knight, natural yet idealized, austere in face yet debonair in gesture, belongs to the golden day of chivalry.

Abandoned Bridge Seeks Purchaser In Town Where Flood Swept Through

WORCESTER, Mass., April 4 (AP)—Wanna buy a bridge?

E. D. Parks of Russell (some 15 miles west of Springfield) has a 68-foot I-beam iron bridge on his hands—or rather on his land. The bridge belonged to a street car company which abandoned its lines six years ago.

The company was not keen on moving the structure. Officials thought Mr. Parks might appreciate inheriting it.

Mr. Parks for a long time looked upon it not as a bridge but as a white elephant.

Then came the floods. Bridges throughout New England cut loose from their moorings. Some have never been located.

The right moment had arrived. Mr. Parks sought customers.

"Chester made the first bid," said he.

But there were some hitches. The selectmen were afraid they couldn't get the bridge home. They would have to cross the railroad tracks and what not.

"How much does it weigh? I don't know. But it is hefty—too hefty for any man who doesn't need a bridge to have on his hands. It is 68 feet long and 16 feet wide. It could be easily made wider. Yes, and longer. I've got a couple of bids more. One's from Colerain. That's somewhere in Franklin County. Seems they've got something up there that needs crossing. I can't remember who made the other bid. Someone in Massachusetts, though.

"How could you move the bridge? Easy. Cut in in two sections. It's a good bridge. All it needs is some water under it."

Behind the Microphones

As the nearest orchestra to Camden, N. J., the citadel of recording, the Philadelphia Orchestra has always enjoyed close co-operation with the RCA-Victor plant.

In his work of experimenting and recording, Leopold Stokowski, of necessity, had to work closely with the Victor company and thus was drawn into close contact with Charles O'Connell, recording director of the Victor company. In his work, Mr. O'Connell had to have an accurate knowledge of scores for recording. Eventually the contact produced an assistant conductorship of the orchestra for Mr. O'Connell.

Tonight, WBZ, 8:15 p. m., Mr. Stokowski presents Mr. O'Connell conducting the Philadelphia Orchestra on the eve of its departure on a transcontinental concert tour which is being sponsored by the RCA company. Mr. O'Connell will conduct the orchestra in the prelude to Act III of Wagner's "Lohengrin"; his own arrangements of two works by Debussy, "Canope" and "The Minstrels," and Elgar's "Enigma" Variations.

Dedicatory Program Planned by WMEX

Station WMEX, only recently moved to its new studios on Brookline Avenue from the Hotel Manger, will present a dedicatory program on Sunday evening, April 5, from 10:45 p. m. to 12 midnight. This program will also be released over the entire Inter-City Group, of which WMEX is a member station. WMCA, New York, is the key station of the group.

Artists regularly heard on WMEX programs will participate in the celebration program. Among these will be a little symphony orchestra directed by Raffaelo Martino; Marjorie Posselt, violinist; Marjorie Warren Leadbetter, soprano; James Cashman, tenor; Roy Frazee, organist.

Speakers scheduled to be heard on the dedicatory program are Gov. James M. Curley, Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley, Attorney General Paul A. Dever, Edward J. Voke, Mayor of Chelsea, where WMEX's transmitter is located; Harry Hershfield, well-known cartoonist and commentator, and Donald Flamm, president of Station WMCA.

WMEX's new studios are located at 70 Brookline Avenue in the same building where the transmitter of WIXAL, which radiocasts the Monitor news, is located.

Modern Facilities In New Station

The studios of WMEX are on the second floor of the building on Brookline Avenue and one approaches them up a stairway and anteroom furnished in modern style. A specially designed flooring containing the letters "WMEX" greets the visitor first.

To the right, as he comes in, are the three new studios of WMEX, while toward the front of the building are the executive offices of Messrs. Alfred and William Pote, owners of WMEX, and the program department. The three studios are designed for certain types of programs and are all within sight of a control room in back of them set at a slightly higher level. The largest studio, which is for orchestral and ensemble work, also has an organ.

The central studio is known as a transcription studio and contains two turntables and other facilities for handling speaking programs. The third studio is decorated in a rich shade of red. All of the studios embody designs of Alfred Pote with necessary modifications by the designer.

A. D. H.

Plans Are Outlined For New Memorial To Stephen Foster

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 3—The composer who made the Suwanee River famous, introduced "Old Black Joe" and sang of "Jeanie With the Light Brown Hair," occupied much of the attention of the Music Educators' Twenty-fourth National Conference today as plans were announced for a new Stephen Foster memorial.

Dr. Edwin N. C. Barnes, secretary of the Foster Memorial Foundation told assembled teachers of music of its three aims—the inauguration of an annual Foster Song Week which will include the date of the composer's passing, Jan. 13; establishment of a fund to be used for the benefit of needy young musicians of unquestioned ability, and a renaissance in singing by the American people.

"School membership," he said, "will be given to all schools sending the treasurer of the foundation the entire proceeds from a penny assembly dramatizing the life of Stephen Foster, and Club membership is open to all organizations contributing five cents for each member.

"Sixty-five per cent of all money received will be used for the memorial fund and the rest will go for publication of literature on Stephen Foster, aids to planning assemblies and for the propagation of the annual Foster Song Week throughout the United States. It is hoped later that a much larger percentage of receipts may be impounded for the work of the memorial."

Bill to Rid Unions Of Spying is Urged In Massachusetts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 4 — Massachusetts textile unions were urged by the Woolen and Worsted Federation of America today to encourage approval of the textile "industrial spy" bill.

The Worsted Federation, affiliated with the United Textile Workers of America, sent letters to Massachusetts locals signed by Anthony A. Valente, Secretary-Treasurer, urging passage of House Bill 1038 which requires that strike-breakers and private detectives be registered with the Commissioner of Public Safety.

Warning was given in the secretary-treasurer's letter that the spy system, whereby special workers join the ranks of the union to report all activities to company heads, is a discrimination against justifiable union activities.

"If we are to eliminate this menace, whereby our unions are unable to find out how affairs of the locals are carried back to company bosses, we must start from the top and work down," advised Mr. Valente.

"This bill is the best solution because any person who enters textile mills, acting as a private detective or industrial spy, must first register with the Commissioner of Public Safety. We will then strike at the root of this trouble."

Hurley's Goal Governor Only

The Governor of Massachusetts receives a $10,000-a-year salary. Federal bank examiners get something in the neighborhood of $18,000. Somewhat amazed today, therefore, were Massachusetts Democrats to learn that their confrère State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley was determined not to accept any position—either appointive or elective—other than the governorship of Massachusetts.

Treasurer Hurley settled any possible doubts on the matter when he told 300 supporters at a Hurley-for-Governor Club dinner in Northampton last night that:

"I am a candidate for the governorship of Massachusetts and no other position."

Recently, it was remembered, Governor Curley sought to distract the state treasurer from the gubernatorial scent with savory implications that a nice bank examiner's job might be open for a state treasurer who did not try to upset the apple cart by running for governor.

Mr. Hurley, however, intends to shun such "well paid obscurity." Said he:

"I cannot repeat too often that whether or not any such appointment . . . is contemplated for me, I shall . . . decline to accept it. . . . We are about to have a preprimary convention in Springfield. . . . It may very well be that the deliberations of that body will be helpful to the voters of the Democratic Party in the primary to be held in September. . . . but in the last analysis, the chosen nominees of the Democratic Party . . . must be the free choice of the majority of the voters of that party. I for one am content to rest my fate with the voters of that primary. If there is to be a contest for the nomination, I welcome all the contestants who may choose to run."

After scouting rumors, Mr. Hurley reviewed briefly his accomplishments during six years as treasurer which included handling of over $1,000,000,000 of the taxpayers' money without losing "a single cent"; borrowing of money "with greater premiums and at lower rates of interest than any other who has held the office of treasurer and receiver general," and the supervision with two other men of the CWA's $31,141,272.15 of expenditures.

Bridges Debates 'Flood Session'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., April 4—While precedence forecasts a special session of the New Hampshire legislature this year to appropriate state funds for flood damage, Gov. H. Styles Bridges today awaited recommendations of his Flood Reconstruction Council.

Latest estimates of flood damage in New Hampshire are set at $15,000,000, of which $5,000,000 is accounted for in highways and bridges. Of the 220 towns in the State, 175 shared this damage. While reconstruction work will be heavily financed by federal funds, the State must match such grants and can do so only by authorization of the General Court.

Governor Bridges, it is said, feels that a special legislative session is imperative. Following the $2,500,000 flood damage of Nov. 3, 1927, former Gov. Huntley N. Spaulding called the legislature into a one-day session to enact emergency legislation.

Wood Trails, Dams and Reforestation Top Lasting Accomplishments of CCC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALMER, Mass., April 4—Typical of the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps in New England is that of the camp in the Brimfield State Forest as revealed in its summary of three years' work.

Nineteen miles of standard United States Forest Service truck trails have been built, blocking out the 3000 acres of forest for accessibility and fire protection, and at the same time creating pleasing bridle paths and hiking routes.

Two dams have been built, creating two new ponds, Woodman, covering eight acres, and Dearth Hill, of three acres. Here again the ponds serve a dual purpose, affording ready reservoirs of water for fire protection also serving as recreational centers. Around their shores picnic and camping areas have been laid out. Bathing beaches have been made. Rustic fireplaces, picnic tables and fenced parking spaces have been constructed. Four miles of foot trails lead to the outstanding scenic areas of the forest, following the cool, winding brooks and ascending to the hilltops. There are trail shelters at key positions. One of these trails, that to Hemlock Gorge, ranks with any as a scenic walk.

The campers have worked with an eye to the future. A total of 144,000 coniferous trees have been planted on 120 acres of otherwise idle land, within the forest. Timber stand improvement has been carried on over an area of 27 acres, defective trees have been removed, and young trees weeded out to select the more valuable species.

A 300-acre wild life game refuge has been set aside; wood trails have been brushed out and game shelters and permanent feeding stations have been constructed. Even the ponds have been planted with aquatic food bearing plants to improve fish life; trout pools, deflector dams and fish runaways have been built.

In progress is a new dam which will create a 12-acre pond as a third recreational area within the forest.

Flood Damage to Woods Repaired by CCC Boys

(Continued from Page 9)

places, bathhouses and larger parking spaces will be provided.

Two large lakes may be formed as well, along Pearl Hill and Drain Pond Brooks.

All during the winter the crews were at work fighting the gypsy moth, painting egg clusters with creosote. In addition there was much emergency work.

Roads Are Kept Open

In January, deep snows threatened to isolate surrounding towns. Mail service was crippled and a great fire hazard was created. The CCC was called upon and Camp S-82 turned out 100 strong to clear the roads and bore through great drifts.

But "projects" are not the only consideration of the Army-Forestry Department officials in charge of such camps. When the boys first arrive it is necessary to find out just what talents they possess. Many can be given vocational training lines that appeal to them, for each camp must have a certain number of cooks, mess supervisors, project leaders, truck drivers, company office workers, blacksmiths and tool repairmen.

There are opportunities for improving educationally too. Earnest workers, bright, and with a willingness to be helped, find the army officers and foresters more than glad to aid them.

Start a Camp Journal

One of the most promising boys in the Townsend barracks, for instance, is Anthony L. Pikul, who gathered about him a half-dozen others interested as he is, in learning something about journalism. Some day he plans to enter a school of journalism.

The result has been publication of The Thirty Niner, a monthly camp paper which would stand up well beside many country weeklies for news content or editorial comments. The column entitled "Barracks Bunk" may not contain as well-known names as do the society columns of village weeklies, but for interesting presentation it provides novel possibilities.

And for analytical editorials, here are a few paragraphs on the thoughts uppermost in the minds of many CCC members who dream of getting jobs some day "on the outside":

What Can You Do?

"First ask yourself what you can do," says the Thirty Niner, editorially. "What have you to offer which would be worth $15, $20 or $30 a week to an employer? If you can do something well, it is only a question of finding an opening. If you don't know what you can do, it is up to you to find what it is, study it, practice it, excel in it—then advertise your product. Pick your prospective employer and bring your ability constantly to his attention; and if your product surpasses anything his own employees can do, he will agree with you that you should work for him."

The Government allows only 60 cents a year for educational purposes for each member of the CCC, but camp superintendents report many books and materials are donated to them for camp use, while town libraries and school officials are more than helpful. Many boys trudge several miles to town two or three nights a week to visit the town library.

Three Firms Denied Injunctions to Halt Labor Board Action

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—Justice Jesse C. Adkins of the District of Columbia Supreme Court yesterday denied three petitions for injunctions to halt Labor Relations Board hearings.

"I do not think the present statute is wholly unconstitutional," Justice Adkins said, although he emphasized that "it is not necessary in this case to pass on" the constitutionality of the entire Wagner Labor Disputes Act which created the labor board.

One other company had asked the court to restrain the board from conducting an election to determine whether a union represented its employees. The court also denied this petition.

The board contended that neither the hearings, nor the election, would harm the companies involved. The companies, on the other hand, contended the hearings and the election in themselves would cause "irreparable injury."

Justice Adkins ruled that the employers had the right to raise all the questions involved in their suits—including the constutionality issue—before the appropriate Circuit Court of Appeals after the board had made its decisions.

The Heller Brothers Company of Newcomerstown, Ohio; The Brown Shoe Company, Inc., of Vincennes, Ind., and the A. C. Lawrence Leather Company of Peabody, Mass., had asked the injunctions to stop hearings on complaints of unfair labor practices. The Beaver Mills of Douglasville, Ga., had sought to stop an election.

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Listed Stock Quotations •

Market Generally Strong, With Steels and Motors Leading

• **Commodity and Money Markets**

Rally in Steels Gives Strength To Entire List

NEW YORK, April 4 (AP)—Buoyant buying in the steels brought a sharp rally in today's stock market, with many issues climbing fractions to around 3 points to new highs for the past five years or longer.

Rails and motors were early leaders in slow trading. In the final half-hour the volume expanded briskly, and the ticker tape fell behind floor transactions. The close was strong. Transfers approximated 1,100,000 shares.

Gainers of fractions to around 2 points in the second hour included New York Central, Delaware & Hudson, Santa Fe, Illinois Central, Pennsylvania, United States Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, General Motors, Chrysler, Columbian Carbon, Montgomery Ward, Industrial Rayon, Celanese and Western Union.

Most of the utilities were about unchanged, and some of the alcohol stocks eased.

Bonds were steady and commodities followed a restricted range. Foreign currencies were a little better than even in terms of the dollar.

Domestic News Good

Trade and industrial developments continued to hold the spotlight in financial circles.

Improvement in general business conditions was reflected in an upturn in the construction of office and factory buildings during the first quarter of this year.

March figures compiled by the engineering news record showed industrial building awards during the month were more than 200 per cent larger than in the same 1935 period.

Commodity analysts are forecasting that world sugar stocks may register another decline in 1936 because of the highly favorable consumption outlook. In the past year the use of sugar increased by about 4 per cent. At the same time the 1935-36 beet and cane sugar crops are expected to aggregate some 27,784,000 tons, an increase of 1,579,000 tons over the preceding year's output.

Brisk Demand for Bonds

A fairly brisk demand drove medium and low-priced rail liens forward for moderate gains in the bond market today. The entire market was generally steady.

After a quiet start, trading in the U. S. Government list broadened and in the final hour small gains and losses were about evenly divided. Treasury 3¾s, 2¾s and 2¾s were a little higher, while limited losses were suffered by the 3¾s of 1941 and the 3s of 1946.

Gainers among the carriers included Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, North Western 4¾s, Erie 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s and Nickel Plate 4½s.

Bidding in the rail section was timplated to some extent by the spectacle of good gains in carrier equities. Demand for both rail loans and stocks was explained in banking circles mostly in terms of current estimates in financial circles of higher loadings.

The steadiness in the Government division was accompanied by small gains in such low yield obligations as Santa Fe 4s and Northern Pacific 4s.

Foreign loans were mixed with a loss of more than a point in Austrian 7s.

Wheat Price Differences Narrow in Today's Trading

CHICAGO, April 4 (AP)—Narrowing of price differences between old and new crop wheat deliveries formed an outstanding feature today, May going lower, with July and September higher.

Liquidation of May holdings continued. Short sellers of new crop months were generally reversing their market position, owing somewhat to expected seeding delays Northwest.

Wheat closed irregular, ⅝ lower to ¼ higher, May 94-94¼, July 84¼-⅜, corn ¾ to 1¼ up, May 59⅞-60, unchanged to ¼ decline, and oats unchanged to a rise of 7 cents.

McGraw-Hill Stock Offered

NEW YORK (AP)—James H. McGraw Jr., chairman of the board of McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, announced that arrangements have been made for the distribution by R. Eberstadt & Co. of 58,200 shares of the company's common stock, a majority of which was recently acquired by the company from employees and former employees in settlement of stock purchase loans. The offering does not involve any new financing by the company.

Raw Hide Futures

NEW YORK, April 4 (AP)—Raw hide futures closed steady, 3 to 5 higher.

	High	Low	Last
June	11.95	11.94	11.94b
September	12.29	12.28	12.29
December	12.61	12.61	12.61b

Sales 400,000 pounds.

b—Bid.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, April 4 (AP)—Wool top futures closed steady, unchanged to 18 higher.

	High	Low	Last
July	92.0	92.0	92.5b
October	92.5	92.5	92.6b
December	92.8	92.6	92.6b

b—Bid.

Commercial Failures Drop

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP)—Commercial failures in the United States for the week ended March 26 totaled 194 compared with 218 in the preceding week and 221 in the corresponding period last year, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Exchange Seat $150,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 3—Arrangements were made for the transfer of a New York Stock Exchange membership at $150,000. The previous transaction was at $174,500, on Feb. 19.

Standard Screw Net Jumps

NEW YORK (AP)—Standard Screw Co., with plants at Chicago, Detroit, Hartford, Conn., and Elyria, Ohio, reported for 1935 net profit of $566,967, equal to $9.48 a common share, compared with $219,395, or $3.67 in 1934.

Los Angeles Gas & Electric

Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation reports for 1935 net income totaling $4,858,947, after all deductions, equal to $26.79 a share on 195,183 preferred shares, compared with $3,426,180, or $17.93 a share, in 1934.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Apr.4	Last Apr.3
113	111¾	Abraham & S pf (7)	113	113	113	
13⅞	10⅞	Adams Express (.10b)	13¾	13	13¼	13⅞
35⅝	25½	Adams Millis (1)	36¾	36	36¾	37
28	22¼	Addressograph (.60)	36¼	36	36	36¼
21⅛	1⅛	Advance Rumely	2⅜	2	2	2⅜
9	7⅝	Affiliated Prod (.60)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
194	168½	Air Reduction (3f)	188½	188½	188½	187
6½	2	Airway Elec App	5½	5¾	5½	5¾
17¾	14¾	Alaska Juneau (.60f)	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
4¾	3¾	Allegheny Corp (h)	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
30¾	13⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	25	25	25	25
45⅞	27½	Alleghany pr pf (h)	37¾	37½	37½	
39¼	36½	Allegheny Steel (1)	38⅞	34½	38½	34¾
208	157	Allied Chem (6)	207¾	205	207	205
38¾	23½	Allied Mills (1)	37¾	27½	27½	27½
9¼	6¾	Allied Stores	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
50	35⅞	Allis Chalmers	50	49½	50	49⅞
28½	20½	Alpha Port Cem (1)	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
135½	75	Amerada (2)	118¾	113	115¾	113½
55	42½	Am Bank Note (½b)	55½	54½	55½	54½
50½	42½	Am Brake S&F (1.20)	49½	49¾	49½	49¾
134½	115¾	Am Can (4f)	124½	123	123¾	124½
41	32⅜	Am Car & Fdry	36¾	36¼	36¾	36¼
73½	62	Am Car & F pf	66	66	66	67½
53⅜	31	Am Chain	53	51¾	53	52½
125	114¾	Am Chain pf (5¾g)	124½	124½	124¾	
24½	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar	21⅝	20½	21¼	21¼
3⅜	⅜	Am Encaustic T (h) old	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
14¾	9¾	Am Europeen	13¾	13¾	13¾	
9¾	7	Am & For Pow	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¾
43	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	37	36⅝	37	37
37¼	26	Am & For Pow 6	32½	32½	32½	34
18⅝	12½	Am & For Pw 3pf	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
8⅜	6¾	Am Hide & L	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
46	38½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	41¾	40¾	40½	
41½	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	40¾	40½	40¾	40¾
4¾	3	Am Ice	3¾	3¾	3¾	4
24	17½	Am Ice pf (2)	18½	18½	18½	
12⅞	10⅜	Am International	12¼	11¾	12½	11½
36¼	25½	Am Locomotive	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜	31½
29⅞	23½	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	25¾	25¾	25¾	25⅞
15	10¼	Am Mach & Met	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	12¾
35⅞	27⅝	Am Metal	34½	33¾	34⅛	34⅝
133	127	Am Metal 6% (4g)	127¾	127¾	127¾	
13½	7½	Am Power & Lt	12¾	12	12	12
52½	36⅝	Am P&L 5% pf (1½)	49	49	49	49
60½	43	Am P&L 6% pf (1½)	58¾	58½	58¼	58
27¼	20¼	Am Radiator	24	23⅝	24	23½
34	28⅛	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	31½	30⅞	30⅞	30½
116½	89⅜	Am Safety Razor (6)	108½	108½	108½	
27	20⅜	Am Seating vtc	25	25	25	25
32¼	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)	31½	31	31½	31
91½	56⅝	Am Smelt & Ref (.80b)	85¾	85	85⅝	85¾
73½	57½	Am Smelt (3f)	62⅞	62	62½	62½
33⅜	23¾	Am Stel Fdries	30⅝	29½	30¾	29⅞
115	107¾	Am Stel F pf (2)	114	114	114	113½
36	29¾	Am Stores (2)	30½	30½	30½	30
61½	54¾	Am Sugar Ref (2)	54¾	53¾	54¾	53¾
178	155⅝	Am Tel & Tel (9)	167	165¼	166¼	165⅝
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	93¾	93	93¾	93
102½	87	Am Tobacco (5)	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
150	136	Am Tobacco pf (6)	146½	146½	146½	146½
25	24¼	Am Typ F pf (h)	24¾	24¾	24¾	
24½	20½	Am Wat W & E	22½	22	22¾	22
11¾	9¼	Am Woolen	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
70¾	60	Am Woolen pf (1)	64½	64¾	64½	64¾
2	1½	Am Writ Pap (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
6¼	4¾	Am WP pf (h)	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6¼
7¾	4	Am Zinc Lead&S	4⅝	4½	4½	4⅝
73½	44	Am Zinc L&S pf	67½	57½	57½	
37¼	28	Anaconda Cop (¼b)	37⅜	37	37¼	36¾
46	35	Anaconda Wire (¼b)	43	43	43	43
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
50	39¾	Archer Daniels (1f)	43	43	43	43½
7¾	4¾	Armour Ill	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
62⅝	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½)	62¼	62	62¼	62
15	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	12⅝	12	12¼	12¾
22½	8½	Artloom Corp	20½	20	20½	20½
17¾	13½	Asso Dry Goods	17⅜	17	17⅜	17⅝
103½	98	Asso Dry G 2pf	105	105	105	
80½	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	78¼	77	78	77
104	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	103	103	103	102½
35¾	27	Atl Coast Line	30⅝	29½	30½	30
37⅝	27¼	Atl Refining (1)	34¾	34⅛	34¾	34½
20⅜	18¼	Atlas Tack (.25)	24¾	24	24⅞	24
54¼	40½	Auburn Auto	50¼	49⅞	50	50
10½	7¾	Austin Nichols	9½	9	9	9
46½	38½	Austin Nichols A (2)	43	42¼	43	42½
7¾	4¾	Aviation Corp Del	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7⅜

—B—

6⅞	4¼	Baldwin Loco (h)	5	4¾	4⅞	4¾
54½	37¾	Baldwin L pf (h)	44¼	44½	44¼	44½
24¼	16¼	Balt & Ohio	21¾	21½	21⅝	21¼
34½	22¼	Balt & Ohio pf	29½	29	29½	29
49½	41⅞	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	46	46	46	46
117½	112¼	Bangor & Ar pf (7)	114	114	114	112¾
95	82¼	Barker Bros pf	95	95	95	94⅞
18¾	14⅛	Barnsdall A n	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	18¼
74⅜	63½	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	72	69¾	72	69¾
26	18	Beatrice Cream (½e)	23½	22¾	22¾	23¼
16¼	13⅛	Belding Hem (1)	15¼	14¾	14⅝	15
29	21⅜	Bendix Aviation (e)	29¼	28⅞	29	28⅝
24¾	20	Beneficial Ind In (1½f)	23	22⅞	22⅞	23⅞
57¼	48	Best & Co (2f)	56⅜	56¼	56⅜	55⅞
60⅜	52½	Beth Steel	61¼	59½	61⅛	59
19	16⅞	Beth Steel 5% pf	17⅝	17½	17½	17¾
120¼	112	Beth Steel 7% pf	119½	118½	119½	118¾
56½	23	Bigelow Sanford (¼)	46	45	45	
20¼	13¼	Blaw Knox (.10b)	19¾	19	19½	19¼
26½	20⅞	Boeing Airplane	23½	23¼	23¼	23¾
63½	52	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	58⅞	58¾	58⅝	58½
45	39¾	Bon Ami B (2f)	41¾	41	41¾	41½
30¼	25¾	Borden (1.60)	27½	27⅜	27½	27½
83¾	64	Borg Warner (3)	81¼	80¾	81¼	80½
3¾	1½	Botany A pf (h)	2½	2½	2½	
18⅞	13½	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	16¾	16½	16⅝	16½
64½	51½	Briggs Mfg (2f)	62½	61¾	61¾	62¼
68¾	48	Briggs & Strat (3)	69	69	69	67¾
50½	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (3)	50½	49¼	49½	49⅞
102½	97¾	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	102¾	102¾	102¾	102½
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	10¾	10	10¼	10½
56½	50	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	51	50¾	50¾	51
14¼	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	12½	12½	12½	12¾
20½	16	Bucyrus E cv pf	17¾	17¼	17½	17½
15	9½	Budd Mfg	14¾	14	14	14½
5⅝	2¼	Budd Mfg rts	4¼	4½	4½	4⅝
14	11⅛	Budd Wheel	12	11¾	11⅞	12
31¼	22¾	Bullard	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	27⅝
21½	11½	Bulova Watch	21	21	21	20⅞
33¼	25⅝	Burroughs Add (.60f)	28¾	28¾	28¾	28⅝
8	2½	Bush Term (h)	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
19	8¼	Bush Term deb (h)	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
24⅜	16½	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	21½	21⅜	21⅜	
6⅝	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	6	5¾	6	5⅞
25¾	19⅞	Byers	23¾	23	23½	23½
74	54	Byers pf	68½	67¾	68½	67
25¾	23	Byron Jackson (1)	25¼	24¾	24¾	24¾

—C—

37⅝	33	Calif Packing (1½)	34	33¾	34	34
1⅞	⅜	Callahan Z & I	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1¼
9¾	6	Calumet & Hecla	9	9	9	8⅞
40¼	30	Campbell W&C (1f)	39	38¾	39	38¾
16½	13¼	Canada Dry	14	14	14	14
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	13¾	13½	13¾	13½
43½	31½	Cannon Mills (2)	42	42	42	42
18½	12	Capital Admin	16	16	16	16
49½	45¾	Capital Adm pf (3)	49	49	49	49
9¾	7¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	8⅝	8½	8½	8¼
164	92½	Case Thresh	159¾	150½	159¾	157¼
75⅝	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	77	75¾	76¾	75⅛
32¼	28½	Celanese Corp (.50b)	30½	29½	29¾	29⅝
31½	19¼	Celotex Co	28⅞	28½	28½	28⅞
57	47	Central RR of NJ	46¼	46¼	46¼	
56¾	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	54⅜	53½	54⅜	53⅝
19¼	13¾	Certain-Teed	18⅝	18¾	18⅝	18½
94⅝	80½	Certain-Teed pf	95¼	95¼	95¼	95⅝
65	22¼	Checker Cab Mfg	59	58	58	59
74½	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	66	65⅝	66	66
61	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	57⅝	57	57¼	57⅜
6¼	2⅞	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	4½	4½	4½	4½
2⅝	1½	Chi & Gt West (h)	1¾	1¾	1⅞	
8¼	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
2½	1¾	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
5¼	3	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	4½	4¾	4¾	4½
4⅞	3½	Chi & N'western (h)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3¾
20½	16	Chi Pneu Tool	17	17	17	17
3	1⅜	Chi Rk I & P (h)	2½	2⅜	2½	2⅜
7⅞	3¾	Chi RI&P 6% pf (6)	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
8	4½	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	5½	5½	5½	5¾
31¾	19¾	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	29¼	28½	28½	29⅞
11⅜	7	Childs Company	10	10	10	9½
101½	85½	Chrysler (4)	101¾	99⅞	100¾	99⅛
19⅞	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	18½	18⅛	18⅛	18¼
84½	72	City Ice & Fuel pf (6½)	81½	81	81½	
7¾	4¾	City Stores	6¾	6¾	6¾	6½
46⅜	23¾	Clarke Equipment (.80)	44¼	44	44¼	43⅝
46	40¾	Cleve Graph Br (1f)	42½	42	42	42½
70½	53	Cluette Peabody (1)	63	62	62	62
97¼	84	Coca Cola (3)	89	87½	89	87⅝
57½	55⅝	Coca Cola A (3)	57	57	57	
20½	17¼	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	18½	18¼	18¼	18⅜
51⅝	42	Colins & Aikman (½b)	48½	47⅝	48½	47¼
112	107¼	Colins & A pf (7)	109½	109½	109½	
24¾	8	Colonial Bea Oil	22	22	22	22¼
9⅝	3½	Colo F & I (h)	6	5⅞	6	5⅞
49	24¼	Colo F&I pf (h)	30¼	28	30¼	28½
36¼	21½	Colo & Southern	33	32	33	33
37⅛	19¼	Colo & So 1pf	34	34	34	34
21	14	Columbia Gas (.20e)	20½	20¼	20½	20⅝
101½	90½	Columbia G pf A (6)	101¼	101¼	101½	101
91¼	80¼	Columbia G pf B (5)	91½	91½	91½	
45½	35	Columbia Pic vtc (1f)	39¾	39	39¾	38⅝
51¼	44½	Columbia P pf (2¾)	48	48	48	47½
126¼	94	Columbian C vtc (4f)	123	120	123	120
53	44	Comm Credit (2½)	54	52¾	54	52¾
66¾	55	Comm Inv Tr (3f)	69½	66¾	69	66½
103¾	97	Comm I Tr pf (4¼)	103	103	103	
24⅜	20¼	Comm Solvents (.60)	22	21¾	21⅞	21¾
5½	2½	Comwith & So	3½	3	3½	3½
12¾	8⅝	Conde Nast Pub	9½	9½	9½	
44½	38½	Congoleum Nairn (1.60	40½	40	40½	40½
85	72¼	Consol Cig ppf ww (6½)	83½	83½	83½	
7¼	5½	Consol Film Ind	6	6	6	6⅞
20¼	17¾	Consol Film I pf (½g)	18½	17¾	17¾	17¾
28⅜	20⅞	Consol Ed NY (1)	24¾	24	24¼	24½
108½	102	Consol Ed pf (5)	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅝
15¼	11⅞	Consol Oil (¼b)	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜
11½	6⅝	Consol Rys Cu pf	9½	8½	9½	8½
1⅝	⅝	Consol Textile (h)	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
24¼	19¼	Container n	23	23	23	23
19½	16⅜	Cont Baking A	17⅜	17⅛	17½	17¼
2¾	1⅝	Cont Baking B	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
87¼	73½	Cont Can (3)	80¾	80¾	80¾	80½
24⅝	18	Cont Dia Fibre (½b)	22	21½	22	21¾
46	39¾	Cont Insurance (1.20f)	42	41¾	41¾	41½
4	2¼	Cont Motors	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
38½	33½	Cont Oil (1)	36¼	36	36¼	36⅜
69	60	Corn Exchange (3)	64	64	64	64
73½	68½	Corn Products (3)	74⅛	73¼	73⅝	73½
7⅝	5¾	Coty	6	5⅝	6	6
27¾	25	Cream of Wheat (2)	25	25	25	25
22⅝	15⅝	Crosley Radio (⅛e)	23¾	23½	23⅝	22⅝
54½	42⅜	Crown Cork & S (1)	54½	53⅝	54⅝	53
47¼	45½	Crown Cork pf (1.20)	46⅝	46	46⅝	
16⅝	7¾	Crown Zeller vtc	9½	9½	9½	9¾
41	35	Crucible Steel	39¾	38¾	39⅝	38⅛
2⅝	1½	Cuba Co	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2⅛
14¼	6½	Cuban Am Sug	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜
102	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	99	97	99	97½
44½	38⅝	Cudahy Packing (2½)	38⅞	38⅝	38⅝	39½
23¾	18⅝	Curtis Publishing	21½	20⅝	21½	21½
104	99½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	101½	101½	101½	101½
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	7¾	7½	7¾	7¾
21¼	16½	Curtiss-Wright A	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
65	43¼	Cutler Hammer (¼b)	59¾	59¾	59¾	59½

—D—

9⅞	8¼	Davega St (.30f)	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
58	52	Deere & Co	56	55¾	57½	56⅝
31	27	Deere & Co pf (.35g)	29	29	29	29½
36	22	Detroit W O (.50f)	24½	24	24	24⅝
52	36⅝	Del & Hudson	47½	44½	47	46
37½	15⅝	Del Lack & W	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	30
122	128½	Detroit Edison (4)	147	147	147	147
37½	42	Devoe & Rav A (2)	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	38
46½	27	Diamond Match (1½f)	31½	27½	27½	27½
34⅝	33½	Distillers Cp Seag	34⅝	33½	33⅝	34¼
69⅝	61½	Dome Mines (2f)	65⅝	63¾	63¾	64
11⅞	8¼	Dominion Stores	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	8¼
75¾	60⅜	Douglas A	70	69½	69¾	70½
37	29	Dresser A (1⅛e)	36	35⅜	36	35¼
18⅞	15	Dresser B	18	18	18	17½
8¼	6	Dunhill Inter	7½	7½	7½	7
18¼	14½	Duplan Silk (1)	16⅝	16	16⅝	15½
151½	138	du Pont de Nem (3.60)	151½	150½	151¼	149½
118¾	112	Duquesne Lt pf (5)	115¾	115¼	115¾	

—E—

9⅞	7¼	Eastern Roll Mill	9	8½	8⅞	8½
170½	156½	Eastman Kodak (5f)	169¼	169	169	168
166	158	Eastman Kod pf (6)	164	164	164	164
36½	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	36¾	36⅝	36½	36½
44⅛	36½	Elec Auto-Lite (1.20)	43	42¼	42¾	42¼
17⅜	13⅜	Elec Boat	14	13¾	14	14
7¾	6½	Elec & Mus Ind (.34e)	6¾	6⅝	6¾	6¾
16⅜	8⅜	Elec Pow & Lt	14¼	14	14¼	14
64⅝	29½	El Pw&L 6% pf	60	59⅞	59⅞	59¾
2⅛	1⅛	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
134	125½	Endicott John pf (7)	128½	128½	128½	128½
7⅞	5¾	Equitable Off Big	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
17⅝	11⅜	Erie RR	15¼	15	15½	14¾
27¾	16⅝	Erie RR pf	24¼	23⅜	23⅝	23¼
19	11¾	Erie RR 2pf	15	15	15	15½
15⅛	12	Eureka Vacuum (.80)	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½
8¼	6¾	Exchange Buffet	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7

—F—

49¼	34¾	Fairbanks Morse	50¾	49	50¾	48¾
41½	31⅝	Fajardo Sug	38	37⅞	38	37⅝
28	19½	Fed Lt & Trac	24½	24½	24½	24
12¼	7¾	Fed Motor Tr (.10b)	11¼	11¼	11¼	11½
5⅞	4¼	Fed Screw W	5	5	5	
4	2½	Fed Water Serv	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅝
25½	20½	Fed'd Dept Sto (1)	24⅝	24	24½	24¼
49½	42	Fidelity Ph F In (1.20f)	44	44	44	44¼
33¼	24⅞	Firestone T&R (1.20)	31¼	31	31¼	31
48½	40⅝	First Nat Stores (2½)	45⅝	45½	45⅝	45¼
11¾	4½	Follansbee B (h)	10½	9¾	10	
46	46	Food Mach n (1)	43¾	43½	43¾	43¾
47½	37¼	Foster-Wheeler	38¼	37¾	38¼	38½
38¾	27	Foster-Wheel pf	35½	35⅜	35½	34¾
127	111	Foundation Co (1)	116¼	116	116½	116
41	33	Fourth Nat Inv (⅜b)	34¾	34¼	34⅝	34½
185	173	Freeport Texas (1)	182	181	183	183
49¾	35½	Fruit Cement (1½)	49¾	48¾	49¾	48¾
88⅜	56⅜	Int Harvester (1.20)	87½	86¾	87½	86½
8½	3½	Int Hydroelec	3¾	3¾	3⅞	3¾
54¼	44½	Int Nickel (1)	49⅝	49¾	49¾	49
129½	125¼	Int Nickel pf (7)	128¼	128¼	128¼	127¾
10	6⅝	Int Pap&Pow A	6	5⅝	5⅞	5⅞
4	2¼	Int Pap&Pow B	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
3½	1¾	Int Pap&Pow C	2½	2½	2½	2½
36⅜	23½	Int Pap&P pf	30¼	30¼	30½	29⅝
44	37¼	Int Print Ink (1.80)	43½	43½	43½	43½
4⅝	3	Int Rys Ac ct	5	5	5	5
36⅜	19¼	Int Rys C A pf	31¾	31	31¾	31¼
67	56	Int Silver pf (4)	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
19¼	13	Int Tel & Tel	17½	16¾	16¾	16⅝
14½	12⅛	Interst

Business and Industry

Administration Seeks Closer Control of Commodity Exchanges

Commerce and Finance

Retail Business At Highest Level In Last 6 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 4 — Demand for spring and Easter goods continued unabated during the past week. Determined shoppers crowded the retail department stores according to the weekly review by Dun & Bradstreet.

Although the spotlight was occupied by women's dresses, suits, millinery, fur scarfs, handbags and dress accessories, sales of men's clothing, shoes and furnishings broadened steadily.

Demand for Furniture

Furniture and house furnishings, the report continued, held near the head of the list of the best-selling items for the week, with kitchen equipment and floor-coverings stressed. There was a further enlargement in the movement of Easter giftwares, candy, toys, books, radios, jewelry, and toiletries. Sales of both garden furniture and implements increased.

"With preparations proceeding to make the Easter parade the most brilliant-hued affair that has marched across the country since 1929, retail sales moved into new high ground," the survey says. "All the cities reported gains over the preceding week, which ran as high as 20 to 25 per cent, lifting the estimated average for the country 15 to 20 per cent over the 1935 comparative volume.

"Stores in the flooded areas of the New England states reopened slowly, the large centers contributing most of the 10 to 12 per cent gain over last year. Helped by the more favorable weather, the total for the East exceeded the 1935 figures by 12 to 18 per cent.

"In spite of the continued rise at industrial centers," the report continues, "a temporary lull in country buying held the gain for the Middle West to 15 to 20 per cent. Snowfall and dust-storms hampered the Northwest, but retail distribution went above that for the same 1935 week by 20 to 30 per cent.

"In the South the spread over a year ago was narrowed to 15 to 18 per cent by the rainy weather. With flood threats diminished sales in the Southwest rose 12 to 17 per cent from last year's. The average improvement for the Pacific Coast over 1935 was estimated at 18 to 25 per cent.

Wholesale Trade Rises

"The wholesale trade felt the effect of the broadening retail distribution in practically all divisions," says the survey. "Augmented by belated Easter buying and flood damage replacements, volume advanced nearly 25 per cent over that of the week preceding in some markets to surpass the 1935 comparative by 15 to 20 per cent.

"Orders from road salesmen bulked larger, particularly for clothing, furniture, electrical supplies, hardware, automobile accessories, and machinery parts. With the practical clearance of winter stocks without resorting to drastic mark-downs, retailers realized larger profits on their first-quarter operations and have more cash available for investment in spring and summer merchandise," the report concludes.

February Retail Auto Sales Decline

WASHINGTON, April 4 — A decline is reported in the preliminary adjusted index of the value of retail sales of new passenger automobiles prepared by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce.

The index, which is adjusted for the number of days in the month and for seasonal variation, fell to 89.5 in February, on the basis of the 1929-31 average as 100, from 102.2 in January and 106.5 in December.

Sales in February, according to these preliminary figures, were 10 per cent lower than in February, 1935, but 43 per cent greater than in February 1934. Daily average sales, without seasonal adjustment, decreased about 6 per cent from January to February. The aggregate value for the first two months of this year was about 12 per cent above that for the corresponding period of last year and 104 per cent higher than the first two months of 1934.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BOSTON

Notice is hereby given that there will be sold at public auction on SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1936 at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon forty-seven hundred and sixty-six (4766) shares of additional capital stock of The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston at ROOMS 209 AND 210, 7 WATER STREET, BOSTON MASS. Copies of the prospectus may be obtained from R. L. Day & Co., the auctioneer, 45 Milk Street, Boston, Mass., or from the undersigned.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston

By Thomas K. Cummins, Treasurer.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Home Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Dorchester Savings Bank	Apr. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Elliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Apr. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Franklin Savings Bank	May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 4
Broadline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Apr. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Apr. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	May 1
Medford Savings Bank	May 1
Somerville Savings Bank	May 1

Plantings of Major Farm Crops Larger

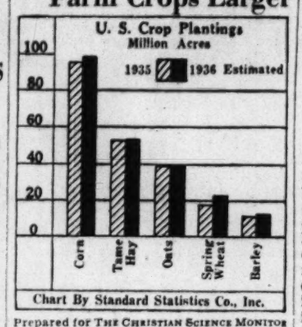

Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Plantings of major farm crops will be larger this year than in 1935.

The spring wheat increase of 19 per cent leads the principal crops, with only small gains indicated for corn, hay, oats and barley.

Railway Earnings Up 27.8 Per Cent During February

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 4—Net operating income of Class I railroads in February increased 27.8 per cent and gross revenues increased 17.9 per cent, according to the Association of American Railroads.

This brought the gain in net for the first two months of the year to 43.8 per cent.

The returns were based on reports by 140 Class I railroads operating 237,057 miles of track.

All regions reported increased earnings in February and the two months. This is shown in the following table:

	1936	1935	P.C. Inc.
East			
*Feb net	$27,349,308	$21,938,896	24.7
2 mos gross	316,676,398	277,057,216	14.3
Op. exp.	334,063,507	206,041,819	13.6
Net op. inc.	52,078,867	41,931,778	24.2
South			
*Feb net	$5,322,732	$3,881,475	37.1
2 mos gross	78,900,472	68,135,123	15.8
Op. exp.	61,289,319	55,066,779	11.3
Net op. inc.	10,035,380	6,637,856	51.2
West			
*Feb net	$922,678	$475,940	93.9
2 mos gross	203,980,635	173,896,630	17.3
Op. exp.	172,332,059	150,903,730	14.2
Net op. inc.	7,345,219	†332,683	

*Net operating income. †Loss.

The earnings of all the roads for February and the two months were as follows:

	1936	1935	P.C. Inc.
Feb. gross	$300,458,829	$254,927,606	17.9
Op. exp.	238,906,241	199,585,654	18.2
Taxes	21,271,131	19,779,063	7.5
Net op. inc	33,594,718	26,296,411	27.8
Op. ratio	78.52	78.29	
Stated return	2.14%	1.67%	
2 mos gross	599,567,505	519,126,923	15.5
Op. exp.	467,684,885	411,995,188	13.5
Taxes	42,800,432	39,636,671	8.0
Net op. inc.	89,389,688	48,236,651	43.8
Op ratio	78.01	79.36	
Stated return	2.35%	1.61%	

Eight Eastern, eight Southern and twenty two Western railroads reported operating deficits in the first two months of the year. Most of these were minor companies.

Quebec's Per Capita Tourist Revenue Is Highest in World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, April 4 — The per capita revenue derived from the tourist trade by citizens of the Province of Quebec is the highest in the world. Statistics show that Canada ranked second in the world for tourist business in 1935. Receipts from this source for France were estimated at $180,000,000. Canada was second with $120,000,000. Of this amount Quebec received about $35,000,000.

The per capita income for Quebec, Canada, and France were estimated by Arthur Bergeron, assistant deputy minister of roads, in an address here as being respectively at $12.50, $11.50, and $4.50. Although Switzerland ranked only fifth as to total income, her per capita revenue was estimated at $10.50. No other country had a per capita revenue of as much as $3.

From the point of view of income Quebec ranked sixth in the international classification, after Switzerland and ahead of Mexico. The tourist trade in Quebec dated from the beginning of the depression, stated Mr. Bergeron. It was during the 1929-35 period that its economic importance had been realized.

Tax on Surpluses Would Hit Jobs, Says N. Y. Bank

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 4 — Employees would suffer from the proposed tax on undistributed corporation profits because of the probable tendency to discourage the accumulation of surplus out of which corporations have been able to finance industrial expansion and maintain employment in periods of depression, declared the Guaranty Trust Company in a discussion of the workers' stake in the cost of government.

"It is well known," the bank says, "that many companies have kept employees on their pay rolls during the recent years of depression, when it would not have been possible if immediate profit had been the only consideration or if the financial position of the companies had not been strong enough to bear the burden. It is equally clear that, without the aid of accumulated surpluses, many other companies would have been forced out of business, and their workers, consequently, would have been without employment.

Worker Benefited

"The greater stability of dividends that is made possible by accumulated surpluses benefits the workers indirectly by sustaining the purchasing power of stockholders, thus cushioning the effects of depression on the demand for goods and services and, hence, on the demand for labor. Estimates recently published by the Department of Commerce indicate that, during the five years from 1930 to 1934, inclusive, business enterprises drew upon their existing resources to the extent of more than $26,600,000,000 to maintain payments to workers, creditors and owners.

"It goes without saying that these payments constituted a stabilizing influence of tremendous importance and that they would have been impossible if surpluses had not been built up in earlier years.

"Finally, the swift industrial expansion that is permitted over long periods by the process of 'plowing back' earnings not only creates new opportunities for employment but raises the productivity of labor and increases wage rates.

Tax Burdens

"These considerations illustrate the indirect and often unforeseen ways in which tax burdens affect the welfare of workers. Similar influences might be pointed out in connection with most of the other taxes collected by our federal, state and local governments, however remote those taxes may appear to be from the workers' affairs.

"It is not mainly as a direct-taxpayer that the worker is affected by the cost of government, but as an employee and a consumer. As an employee, he is affected by every influence acting on the security of his job and the rate of his pay. Consequently, he is vitally concerned with the ability of his employer to remain in business and to maintain or expand operations.

"Tax burdens on business have already risen to a point where some employers are obliged to give serious thought to possible means of retrenchment. Since pay rolls represent a substantial proportion of the total costs of doing business, they naturally are subject to close scrutiny under such conditions. The Social Security Act, with its prospect of large tax payments levied directly on pay rolls, has made the situation even more serious in this respect.

Tax Figures Huge

"In this connection, it is interesting to examine the relative magnitude of taxes and pay rolls in different branches of business. One of the largest railroad systems in the country estimates that taxes this year, including social security taxes, will amount to 21.9 per cent of the 1935 pay roll and that this ratio will have increased to 23.9 per cent by 1938. Another large railroad company estimates the ratio, with social security taxes at their maximum, at 14 per cent. Other branches of business show varying but, on the whole, not dissimilar results.

"If the workers of the United States, who constitute the great mass of the consuming public, as well as of the voting public, could be made fully aware of their true interest in governmental economy, a great force would be set in motion to correct that tendency toward fiscal irresponsibility that has developed in recent years."

Value of a Going Industry To Community Incalculable

By **Bennett Chapple**

Vice-President, the American Rolling Mill Company, Middletown, Ohio

We've been hearing a lot about "yardsticks" lately. The whole nation seems to have become sort of "measure conscious." Well, I want to talk about another yardstick—the one that measures the value of an industry to the community in which it is located.

What is an industry worth to the community?

If gold were discovered on the outskirts of your city tomorrow, the newspapers would carry the largest, boldest headlines possible, and a frenzy of excitement would grip the people. However, there are only a very few profitable gold mines. Yet, almost every community has one or more successful industries which day after day and year after year steadily pays out a constant stream of gold to its citizens in the form of pay checks. Steel works and rolling mills in the United States have paid out more than $20,000,000,000 in the last decade for labor and materials. During the past 10 years the American Rolling Mill Company alone has paid out more than $500,000,000 for labor and materials, or an average of $168,000 for each working day.

But plants are inanimate things of steel, brick, mortar and machinery, and are of value only when they can be made to produce for the public good. This is where human ingenuity and good management come into the picture. There must be inventions and developments that will result in finer products and lower costs.

For years the steel industry pondered how to roll iron and steel in one long continuous piece. The technical problems were staggering, but in the end came victory. Sheet metal rolling was revolutionized by Armco engineers. Today these huge continuous mills have been installed in the principal steel plants of the nation at a cost of $200,000,000. And for what reason? Simply to serve the public more efficiently and with a better quality of product.

Do these great continuous mills mean anything to you? Yes, indeed! They have meant a reduction of 50 per cent in the cost of the sheet metal that goes into your automobile—and they have made proportionate reductions in the cost of every sheet metal product you buy for your home or business. The public has actually received the full benefit of the marvelous mechanization that has taken place.

It may surprise you to know that for every man on the pay roll in the steel industry there is an investment of $11,500 to cover the equipment and raw materials necessary to provide a place for him to work.

When we stop to think that our people are the highest paid workers in the world; that more than 50 per cent of them own their homes; that we have the finest system of paved highways in the world; the most automobiles; the most telephones and radio sets; and every home enjoys conveniences that are considered luxuries in other parts of the world . . . why, American industry *must* be serving the public who own it and operate it.

A Window 'n Threadneedle Street

By **David Wills**

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

"If you can corner a commodity, corner it by all means. There is no law against it. You may not think it is a nice thing to do, but there is nothing legally wrong about it. If you can corner a market you are entitled to do it."

Mr. Justice Atkinson's words to the jury in the now famous Pepper Pool case must have come as a shock to those who thought Messrs. Bishirgian, Howeson and Hardy were being tried for attempting to corner the pepper market. Theirs was a flagrant case of speculation, of attempting to hold up the consumers of a commodity and reap a highwayman's profit; yet against speculation, as such, the law of Britain is silent. The speculators in the pepper case might have gotten away scot free if they had not tripped up on a point in British company law.

A Speculating Syndicate

These three gentlemen had been the prime movers in a speculating syndicate which had set out to corner the shellac and pepper markets. They had operated through two companies, Bishirgian & Co. and Williams Henry & Co., of which Hardy was managing director and Howeson beneficial owner. At the end of 1934 they had taken over a private company called Jones and Shakspeare, converted it into a public company, and issued a prospectus inviting the public to subscribe new capital. The new money was to be used to purchase the departments of Williams Henry and of Bishirgian & Co., which were doing the gambling; yet no statement was made on the prospectus that the companies to be bought had outstanding contracts, which at the time the prospectus was issued were more than the company could meet.

Soon it began to appear that so much more pepper was on the market than they had anticipated that it would be impossible to find enough money to complete the corner. Shellac still seemed to be a pretty safe bet, and the group's contracts for shellac were taken over by the Dean Finance Company; but the overload of pepper soon broke the back of James and Shakspeare, which was forced into liquidation. This was just a year ago, and after investigation on behalf of the creditors and shareholders of the various companies involved in the crash, the public prosecutor brought action. Bishirgian was charged that he, "being a director of a company called James and Shakspeare, Ltd., made, circulated, or published, or concurred in making, circulating, or publishing a prospectus which he knew to be false in a material particular, and with intent to induce persons to become shareholders in the said public company." Howeson and Hardy, not being directors of James and Shakspeare, could only be charged with aiding and abetting. All were found guilty.

Did Not Protect Consumer

It was the same point which sent Lord Kylsant to prison in the Royal Mail shipping case. His prospectus tried to convince investors that the Royal Mail had been making working profits each year, whereas in fact it had been losing money and had shown a profit only by means of appropriations from hidden reserves. In both cases the law operated to protect the investor from fraud; for the consumer there is practically no protection. On the contrary, corners, no matter how antisocial their effects, are eminently respectable.

Witness the shellac pool which was taken over from Williams Henry by the Dean Finance Company. One of the directors of this company was Sir Hugo Cunliffe-Owen, chairman of the British-American Tobacco Company, who was also a shareholder in James and Shakspeare along with the Right Hon. Reginald McKenna, ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, chairman of the largest bank in the world, the Midland. Dean Finance was controlled by Tobacco Investments, Ltd., of which Cunliffe-Owen and McKenna were directors; and Tobacco Investments was controlled in its turn by Tobacco Securities Trust, of which McKenna was chairman, Cunliffe Owen a director. This last company was an offshoot of the British-American Tobacco Company. And a partner of the company which underwrote the James and Shakspeare issue said that he did so on the recommendation of Mr. McKenna. The public may indeed think it deplorable that people in such high positions should be associated in any way with such activities as attempting to corner a market, but the law has nothing to say about it.

Requirements for a Corner

The corner is most likely to be successful when the article to be cornered is produced in small quantity, connot easily be replaced by a substitute and does not sell at a high price so that it can be cornered without very great outlay of money. Its half brother, the restriction scheme, may be used in more difficult circumstances. And Mr. Howeson seems to have been a master of both trades, for he was one of the originators of the tin restriction scheme for which he obtained government blessing. When pepper was getting out of control his first thought was to get a government restriction for pepper as for tin, and so control the increase in production which was destroying his corner.

The International Tin Committee was formed in 1931 with the sanction of the Governments of British Malaya, Nigeria, the Dutch East Indies and Bolivia; Siam joined in six months later. The policy of the committee has been to cut down world production and build up a buffer stock of tin, ostensibly to iron out fluctuations in its price, not to boost price to unreasonable heights. As a result, the average price of tin rose from £111 per ton in 1931 to £230 in 1934. At the beginning of 1935 the production quota for the restricting states was only 40 per cent of allotted capacity, and an acute shortage of tin developed. During 1935 the quota was raised by stages to 90 per cent as from Jan. 1, 1936, but production lagged behind consumption, and for many months tin for immediate delivery has been so scarce that its price has been at an artificial premium of £8 to £10 per ton over the price of tin for three months' delivery. For the second quarter of 1936 the tin committee has just reduced the quota to 85 per cent, although there was only one week's supply of tin available in London and an attempt to buy a mere five tons forced the price up by £2.

Favors Dearer Mines

The absurd part of the whole business is that after the World War there was extensive mechanization of Malaytan Tin mines, and it is now claimed that the Far East could supply all the tin the world wants at £100 per ton and make a good profit at it. The restriction scheme has taken work away from the cheaper mines and given it to the dearer, for each increase in the price of tin makes it possible to work some mines which previously were not profitable, and the committee has to bribe these producers into the scheme at the expense of the cheaper suppliers. Once "outside" production exceeds 25 per cent of world production for six months, any member of the scheme may denounce it.

The tin consumer has been the chief loser by restriction. Between 1933 and 1934 there was a substantial increase in consumption of copper, lead and spelter, but consumption of tin fell by 8 per cent. And the consumer does not feel more friendly when he hears that Mr. Howeson, who fathered the plan in 1931, was engaged in tin speculation through Williams Henry and Co. at the same time. It was claimed for Howeson during the pepper trial that he had saved the British Empire £40,000,000 as a result of tin restriction. This is queer economics, since the share of British producers in world production fell from 75 per cent to 50 per cent, thanks to restriction.

America is the largest consumer of tin, and it is not surprising that a Senate committee should have recommended importing ore and setting up smelting plants in the United States. But it is worth while remembering that the scheme comes up for renewal this year and that a revision in the interest of the consumer would be the cheapest way of supplying both Britain and the United States.

Federal Control For Commodities Asked by Wallace

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP)—Congressional sources disclosed a new move by the Administration to obtain legislation placing exchanges for all commodities, with the possible exception of cotton, under a Commodity Exchange Commission.

Senator Pope of Idaho said he expected to "act immediately" on a request from Secretary Wallace that he ask unanimous consent to take up a House-approved resolution which would change the old Grain Futures Act to a new Commodity Exchange Act.

It would amend existing laws to "prevent and remove obstructions and burdens upon interstate commerce in grains and other commodities by regulating transactions therein on commodity futures exchanges, to limit or abolish short selling, and to curb manipulation."

"I plan to act immediately on the Secretary's request," Senator Pope said, "but there are a number of changes in the measure I wish to discuss first with the Senate Agriculture Committee."

Pope Sees Adoption

He conferred yesterday with Senator Robinson of Arkansas, majority leader, with a view to concerted pressure on Senator Smith of South Carolina, chairman of the Senate Agricultural Committee, to delete several amendments written into the resolution at his behest.

"I am convinced the Senate will adopt the measure if certain of the Smith amendments are deleted," he said. "I shall ask that amendments be offered from the floor of the Senate to that end."

The Smith amendments would strike the word "cotton" from all sections referring to commodities and append revisions and additions to the Cotton Futures Act of 1916.

Under the original resolution which Senator Pope hopes to restore, the Commodity Exchange Act would embrace wheat, cotton, rye, corn, oats, barley, rice, flaxseed, grain sorghums, mill feeds, butter and eggs.

The Commodity Exchange Commission would be composed of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce and the Attorney General.

Smith Wants Amendments

Senator Smith, informed of Senator Pope's purpose, said he would not yield to the extent of the Cotton Futures Act losing its identity.

"I am convinced the Cotton Futures Act, as such, must be continued," he said. "My amendments broaden and strengthen it, and I shall not yield to anything minimizing its effectiveness.

"I have heard nothing directly from the President, and I am not sure we have enough time left at this session to get a vote on the measure."

He favored a hearing first by the Senate Agricultural Committee, which would entail testimony from numerous witnesses representing Commodity Exchanges and possibly consume weeks.

"The committee," he said, "has committed itself to a hearing if it is desired, and I believe in proceeding logically."

Land Bank Loan Payments Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 4—Through Feb. 29, over $61,000,000 had been paid to the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation by farmers as interest and principal on Land Bank Commissioner loans made on first and second mortgage security during the past three years, W. I. Myers, Farm Credit Administration governor, announced.

As of Feb. 29, interest payments by farmers on commissioner's loans aggregated $41,821,000, or approximately 66.7 per cent of the $48,221,000 that matured on loans to that date. This compares with a collection ratio of 82.8 per cent at the end of February, 1935.

Although under provision of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933 no principal on commissioner loans has matured to date, farmers have made principal payments and payments in full aggregating nearly $20,000,000.

Land Bank Commissioner's loans are now being made at the rate of about $10,000,000 a month.

Seeks More Control

Keystone

Henry A. Wallace
Secretary of Agriculture

Value of Securities Rises $466,229,613 In Month of March

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 4—New York Stock Exchange reports that the open market value of 1,329,775,654 shares listed on the exchange April 1 was equal to $51,667,867,515, an increase of $466,229,613 over $51,201,637,902 for the 1,322,819,505 shares listed March 1.

On April 1, 1935, the value for 1,303,680,865 shares amounted to $30,936,100,149.

The average market value of all shares listed on April 1 was $38.73, compared with $38.71 on March 1 and $23.73 on April 1, 1935.

Member collateral borrowings at the close of business March 31 totaled $996,894,018 compared to $924,320,544 on Feb. 29, an increase of $72,573,474.

Total member borrowings against collateral were 7.93 per cent of market value of listed shares against 1.81 per cent on March 1, an increase of 0.12 points.

Following is a comparison of loans ratio in 1936, 1935 and 1934.

(Last six ciphers omitted in first two columns.)

1936	Tot'l loans	Tot'l stock	P.C
March	997	51,668	1.93
February	924	51,201	1.81
January	925	50,165	1.84
1935			
December	938	46,946	2.00
November	846	44,951	1.88
October	792	43,000	1.93
September	781	40,479	1.93
August	772	39,800	1.94
July	763	38,913	1.98
June	808	36,227	2.23
May	792	34,548	2.29
April	804	33,548	2.40
March	773	30,916	2.50
February	816	32,130	2.54
January	825	32,991	2.50
1934			
December	880	33,983	2.59
November	891	33,888	2.63
October	827	31,613	2.62
September	874	32,618	2.68
August	923	30,752	3.00
July	1082	34,439	3.14
June	1016	33,816	3.00
May	1088	36,432	2.99
April	981	36,899	2.67

Upward Trend Seen For Paint Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 4—The outlook for paint sales over the next several years is a favorable one, according to a recent analysis by the Standard Statistics Company.

Evidence which points strongly to a continued upward trend in sales of paint is found in the well-defined recovery in residential building under way since the spring of 1935, the prospect for increased outlays for renovating and preserving existing structures seriously neglected in recent years, government sponsorship of new residential building operations, and government appropriations for public works.

While sales of paint materials have expanded materially from the low point of the depression, they are still far below levels of former years. Sales of 536 manufacturers reached a low of $203,300,000 in 1932, contrasting sharply with $348,400,000 in 1930, $435,100,000 in 1929, and $420,800,000 in 1928. In 1934, sales expanded to a total of $282,460,000 and in 1935 probably reached $325,000,000.

Wheat Prices Off As Heavy Winter Crop Is Foreseen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 4—A succession of selling waves, largely of a liquidating character, forced prices for wheat futures down sharply the past week. New lows for the crop were again registered in the new crop months, with the May also weakening and selling down to 94c. Rallies from the low points have not been extensive, and upturns have met with renewed selling.

The weight of selling has been increased as the result of private estimates of the winter wheat crop, which showed such a big crop in spite of the bad weather in the Southwest that the drought conditions as a market factor have been overshadowed.

Heavier Winter Wheat Crops

Private estimates as of April 1 indicate a yield of winter wheat of 537,000,000 bushels. This is 104,000,000 bushels more than was harvested in 1935, and the reaction of the trade to these estimates was that even if losses were heavy in the western Kansas area, they could be ignored safely.

Outside of the "dust bowl" section of the Southwest, moisture conditions are the best in several years, all of the remainder of the winter wheat belt being well supplied, while the spring wheat area has exceptionally fine moisture supplies this spring.

While the character of the crop estimates inspired free selling of the July and September, there was also selling of the May on account of sagging premiums, which show a big drop from those prevailing just a short time ago. At Minneapolis and Kansas the drop in premiums started first, but Chicago has followed recently, and at present No. 2 red winter is quoted 1½ to 2½ cents over the May. This is about 4 cents lower relatively than two weeks ago.

Mills were fair buyers of wheat at Chicago the past week, but the trade has not been as active as expected. Primary receipts dropped off quite sharply, but this fact was ignored while the interest of the trade was centered on the liquidating pressure.

Australian Shipments Heavy

Winnipeg has dropped about as much in price as Chicago, and the May is now about 8½ cents under the minimum price assured the farmers for No. 1 northern. Liverpool held steadier than markets on this side.

Australian shipments continue heavy, 3,950,000 bushels for the week, and although Argentine exports are small, there is still no aggressive foreign buying of Canadian wheat. Broomhall figures import requirements for the remainder of the crop year at 10,000,000 bushels weekly, and on that basis Canadian exports will have to increase to around 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 bushels a week, but current sales are far below that rate.

Corn has shown independent strength the past week, but the big decline in wheat was too big a handicap on the bulls, and the best prices were not held. Weather conditions have been unfavorable for spring work, and also for marketing from the farms, so that receipts have been smaller than expected.

The next few weeks farmers will have to be busy in the fields, and the movement may not be heavy until after the rush is over. The past week or 10 days saw a decidedly broad improvement in the demand for cash corn from Chicago, sales having been the largest in a long time.

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Over 45 Per Cent of Steel Turned Out In 1935 Consisted of 'Light Products'

NEW YORK (AP)—Increasing importance of consumer goods as a major outlet for the steel industry was disclosed in a report of 1935 steel production released today by the American Iron & Steel Institute.

The report showed that 45.6 per cent of the steel turned out last year consisted of "light products" compared with 42.9 per cent of total production in 1934.

It was pointed out that more than 80 per cent of the tonnage of steel sheets, strip, wire and tin plate—the principal light steel products—is used to make automobiles, food cans, furniture, refrigerators and other similar products.

Gross tonnage of light steel products increased from 9,077,000 in 1934 to almost 12,500,000 in 1935.

Aggregate tonnage of heavy steel products such as structural shapes, plates, rails and other products, totaled 14,897,000 gross tons in 1935, compared with 12,098,000 in 1934.

The 1935 production of heavy products was only 23 per cent ahead of 1934, the survey said, whereas there was an increase of 37.5 per cent in output of light steel in 1935.

Baltimore Consolidated Sales Make New Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, April 4 — Sales of electricity and gas by the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Co. of this city for the first two months of 1936 were the highest for any such two-month period in the company's history, according to Herbert A. Wagner, president. Electric sales were 26 per cent and gas sales 10 per cent greater than in the 1935 period, the report stated.

Balance of net income after all charges and preferred dividends increased to $1,154,514 from $997,214 in the corresponding 1935 period, allowing the company to show net 99 cents a common share as compared with 85 cents in the first two months of last year.

Society Seeks Investments That Are 'Inflation-Proof'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 4—"Inflation-proof" investments are being sought by trustees of the Race Street Society of Friends for its $6,000,000 in capital, according to Howard Cooper Johnson, president of the board of trustees.

"Experience in Germany has taught us," he told the yearly meeting in voicing concern over possible inflation, "that large physical reserves such as coal, oil and steel best survive an inflation."

"I am glad to announce," he added, "that your trustees have refrained from investing in such questionable industries as liquor, munitions and tobacco."

Proposed Dam in New York Would Bury Valley Hamlets Under Lake

MT. MORRIS, N. Y. (AP) — Two once-thriving Genessee River Valley hamlets will be submerged under the 15-mile-long lake formed by a proposed $13,000,000 dam under consideration by directors of the Rochester Gas & Electric Corporation.

They are St. Helena, for many years a prosperous center of lumber exporting; and Gibsonville, where a large paper manufacturing plant once flourished. Both communities are now nearly deserted.

Gibsonville has a CCC barracks, and three residents and St. Helena two residents.

Consideration of the plans, prepared more than 10 years ago, was revived at the last meeting of the board of directors of the Rochester Gas & Electric Corporation, president Herman Russell just revealed.

Construction of a transmission line to Elmira probably would provide an outlet for part of it, Mr. Russell said.

Mr. Russell said he believed directors would authorize immediate construction of a 180-foot dam. At the same time he suggested that a 20-foot addition could be financed as a flood control measure by Federal, state or local governments. The extra cost would not be large, he said.

Reading, Jersey Central To Air-Condition Cars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 4—Anticipating a considerable increase in passenger traffic with the coming of the new lower railroad fares, Edward W. Scheer, president of the Reading Company and the Central Railroad of New Jersey, announces a $200,000 car air-conditioning program.

Sixteen newly equipped cars will be placed in operation shortly on the Reading lines in addition to those already so equipped. Five more will be placed on the Jersey Central.

Addressograph Corp. Net Increases 78 P. C. in 1935

CLEVELAND, April 4—Addressograph-Multigraph Corporation reported an increase of 78 per cent in net profits last year over 1934, it was announced by President Joseph E. Rogers. Net profit for 1935 amounted to $829,755, or the equivalent of $1.11 a share on the common stock, compared with net profit of $465,829 or 62 cents a share in the 1934 year.

At the close of 1935 current assets were $6,473,199, as compared with 5,747,713 at hte end of 1934, while current liabilities dropped to $1,059,335 from $2,198,199. As a consequence, net current assets or working capital showed an increase of $1,864,351.

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Oriental and Domestic Rugs
Cleaned by the Shampoo Process
HARMLESS — THOROUGH
White Swan Laundry
RUG DEPARTMENT Phone 3-6188

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM
(Continued)

ICE
CONSUMERS ICE DELIVERY CO.
PHONE 3-5246

WITTICHEN
COAL & COKE CO.
Vacuum Clean Your Furnace at a Moderate Cost
PHONE 3-2265

MOBILE

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
SILVERSMITHS
SINCE 1879

McBROOM SHOE SHOP
All Kinds of Shoe Repairing
Ask About
Ladies' Cement Soles
11 St. Emanuel St. Dexter 654

MONTGOMERY

Sears
You're invited to celebrate with Sears their Golden Jubilee during the entire year of 1936. Hundreds of new, exciting values in every department at Sears' new low prices.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
119 COMMERCE STREET

"Have Them Cleaned Right"
AMERICAN
112 Jefferson St. C-3244
233 Montgomery St. C-3245

DAVIS MOTOR CO.
Pontiac—Cadillac—LaSalle
U. S. Tires, Interstate Oil & Grease
One-Stop Service Station
401 Montgomery St., Phone Cedar 178

John danzicer. inc.
Women's and Misses' Apparel
106 DEXTER AVE. Cedar 4377

Flowers by Wire
Flowers for all occasions
EASTER GREETINGS
COLONIAL GARDENS
314 Montgomery Street Phone C-2012
Ground Floor, Shepherd Building
Camilla Y. Stowers

Covington Shoe Co.
"We Do Fit Feet"
SIMPLEX
28 Dexter Ave. C-3913

Easter Apparel
for the Entire Family at Prices You Can Afford to Pay
ALEX RICE
First Block Montgomery Street

FLORIDA

BRADENTON

The Bradenton Hardware Co., Inc.
General Hardware, Dishes, Farm Equipment, Fishing Tackle
12TH STREET AT SEABOARD TRACKS

CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2101 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
A Complete Assortment
VEGETABLES—GROCERIES
MEATS and BAKERY GOODS
Quality Foods *Courtesy Service*

THE TIFFIN
A Restaurant
345 Avenue Alcazar, Coral Gables, Fla.
Where Friends Meet and Eat
Evoril B. Grute, Owner and Manager

DAYTONA BEACH

MATHER-BARNES CO.
"Good and Bad Furniture"
Corner Ridgewood and Volusia
PHONE 376

MALBY-POPE INC.
Gowns Millinery Hosiery
246 SOUTH BEACH STREET
Telephone 723

De Roi's Beauty Salon
SMART BEAUTY SERVICE
Experts in All Lines
TELEPHONE 1020
261 Ocean Blvd. and Halifax Drive

Beau Monde Beauty Salon
All Permanents Guaranteed
Open Evenings by Appointment
21 S. OCEAN AVENUE

Phone 852
THE BOOTERY
Home of Arch Preserver Enna Jettick
Bags to Match Hosiery
104 S. BEACH STREET

FLORIDA

DAYTONA BEACH
(Continued)

The Gossard Shoppe
The Only Exclusive Corset Shop
FOUNDATION GARMENTS
For Every Figure
No Charge for Alterations
234 SOUTH BEACH STREET

ANGELL & PHELPS
Makers of Fine Candies
Attractive Gift Packages
New Imported and Domestic Novelties
332 South Beach Street

FORT LAUDERDALE

ANITA'S
BEAUTY STUDIO
Experienced Operators
Lauderdale Hotel Building
S. W. 1st Avenue Phone 41

Radios RCA Refrigerators and Appliances
GUTTERIDGE ELECTRIC CO.
304-306 S. W. FIRST AVE.
Phone 501

THE GOSSARD SHOP
Foundation Garments
Miss Simplicity
No charge for alterations.
JESSIE M. BUNCH
11 TROPICAL ARCADE

Appliances, Lamps and Shades
Atwater Kent Radio—Frigidaire
Guaranteed Radio Repairs
NORTHERN ELECTRIC CO.
INCORPORATED
218 South Andrews Ave Phone #1

FORT MYERS

M. Flossie Hill Co., Inc.
The Ladies' Trading Place
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
Dry Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods
1010-1016 FIRST STREET

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply & Service Stores
TIRES
BATTERIES
BRAKE LINING
Phone 122 1409 McGREGOR BLVD.
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA
P. G. FRANKLIN, Mgr.

TROPICAL MARKET
Fancy Groceries and Western Meats
1000 First Street Phone 420
Fort Myers, Fla.

JACKSONVILLE

LINDELL'S BOOT SHOP
Beautiful Feminine Footwear
For EASTER Time
Exclusive Designs by Such Famous Makers as
Peacock, Johansen and Red Cross
More than 100 gorgeous styles.
Sizes
AAAAA to B's—3 to 10

LINDELL'S BOOT SHOP
"Where Quality is Built—not added on"
Complete Auto Service
"WILLO BATTERIES"
Recharging - Rentals
Williams Auto Service
23RD and MAIN STS. Tel. 5-0999

A Levy Label
in Your Easter Costume Signifies Taste, Distinction and Fashion Supremacy.
LEVY'S
Adams at Hogan

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

NEWMAN'S MILLINERY
219 MAIN STREET
Large Stock of Beautiful Hats.
Also remodeling—or made to your order.

ROOFING PAINTING INSULATING ALTERATIONS
ACME
Roofing and Insulating Co.
JOHNS-MANVILLE BONDED ROOFERS
1 to 3 Years to Pay
Phone 5-5952 130 W. Bay St.

Insurance and Surety Bonds
BEALE TRAVIS & CO., Inc.
BEALE TRAVIS PHILIP TRAVIS
Phone 5-7969
904-906 Atlantic National Bank Bldg.

Sears
Will Save You Money!
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE FLORIDA

H. C. HARE CO.
Fire and Casualty Insurance
General Agents
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
An Agent in Every Florida Town
21 West Monroe Street Estab. 1898

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE
(Continued)

For the 68th Year . . .
It's
Furchgott's
THE STORE ACCOMMODATING IN THE HEART OF JACKSONVILLE
for
Easter
in
Jacksonville, Florida, and Neighboring Towns and Counties

Kickernick Lingerie for Women, Jayson Shirts and Beau Brummel Ties for Men, Shirley Temple Dresses for Girls and Similar Nationally Famous Merchandise

JACKSONVILLE SHOE HOSPITAL
For Better Shoe Rebuilding
1031 PARK ST. at 5 Points Ph. 7-4600

MIAMI

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call
MIAMI 32445

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables

Miami's Most Particular Prefer Laundry Service by
Gralynn Laundry
400 N. W. 8th St. Phone 3-3148

TIP TOP GROCERY CO.
"Miami's Market Center"
27 N. W. FIFTH STREET
1301 WEST FLAGLER STREET
We appreciate your patronage

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

BAY SHORE
CLEANERS
6806 BISCAYNE BOULEVARD
Alteration and Dressmaking
EDGEWATER 1789

BRING IT HERE AND LET US WORRY!
BRAKES CARBURETORS IGNITION
J. MILTON DADE
Mechanical and Electrical Station
West Flagler at 10th Avenue
Phone 2-4450 Nite 2-0231

Bus. Phone 2-5843
Res. 3-2381
MODERN CLEANERS
LAUNDRY
714 N. E. 2nd Avenue
Frances Jones, Proprietress
ALTERATIONS

John E. Withers
Transfer & Storage Co.
INCORPORATED MEMBER N. F. W. A.
Two fireproof constructed warehouses, custom bonded space. Special service for household goods, private rooms, vaults for furs, rugs silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed.
1000 N. E. 1st Ave. Pho. 32667-8
Phone 3-1380 New Work

RIGHT WAY PLUMBING CO
537 N. W. 5th St. Repairs

SEC WATERPROOFING
Paints and Roofing General Repairs
J. K. SHINN
609 NO. MIAMI AVE. Ph. 2-5365

Clyde Court Beauty Salon
200 S. E. First Avenue
Miami, Florida
We would like to C.U.B.A. Patron of Ours
MRS. BESSIE M. PEARSON
Phone 2-1440

Repairing Refinishing
THE EVERGLADES UPHOLSTERY SHOP
ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE ● DRAPERIES
Tel. 3-1068 230 Biscayne Boulevard

Laura Jacobsen CAFE
HOTEL URMEY, MIAMI, FLORIDA
(Also across from Edgewater Beach Hotel)
CHICAGO, ILL.

HEITMAN'S CAFE
A Most Charming Place to Eat
"Just Excellent Food"
We make all of our pies and cakes and other delicious desserts.
POPULAR PRICES
34 Biscayne Blvd. Near Flagler St.
(In Columbus Hotel)

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
The Home of Complete Economical Car Service
KENDALL
THE 2000 MILE OIL
Biscayne Blvd. and N. E. 2nd Ave. at 7th Street

Smart Hats
Alice ROSS
New Locations
1760 BISCAYNE BOULEVARD
and 839 LINCOLN ROAD, MIAMI BEACH

"Best Quality Work"
White Belt Laundry and Dry Cleaning
"We Pick Up and Deliver"
930 5th St. MIAMI BEACH Phone 5-4010
32nd Ave. at 60th St. MIAMI Phone Edgewater 1568

MAGIC CITY GROCERY
Incorporated
COMPLETE QUALITY FOOD STORE
1401 S. W. 17th Ave., Miami, Fla.
Free Delivery Phone 3-1328

RUG & JUG SHOPS
Hand Made Pottery and Hooked Rugs
Mail orders filled.
1755 Biscayne Blvd.
MIAMI, FLORIDA

BON TON DRY CLEANERS
We Call For and Deliver
Carpets and Rugs Cleaned
We Do Pleating
Plant and Main Office
637 N. W. FIFTH AVENUE
Phone 2-6715 Miami, Fla.

HAMLYN MATTRESS CO.
Manufacturers
Upholsterers
Renovators
1235 N. Miami Avenue Phone 2-4856

The Hefty Press
Printers Stationers Blank Book Makers
Book and Magazine Binding
45 S. W. FIRST STREET
PHONE 2-8166

MAMMOTH FOOD STORES
Where Food Prices Are Made
Two Large Beautiful Stores
1463 S. W. 8TH STREET
N. MIAMI AVE. and 19TH ST.
2 blocks west First Church of Christ, Scientist

MIAMI BEACH

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call
MIAMI 32445
Look for Florida display advertising in the news section.

PIERRE A. VACCA, Mgr. Phone 5-1502
LINCOLN TAILORS
FINE MERCHANT TAILORING
1671 MICHIGAN AVE. MIAMI BEACH

ORLANDO

DICKSON-IVES COMPANY
The Woman's Store
38th Anniversary Sale
April 3rd to 11th inclusive

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Est. Half Century
Cleaners — Dyers
Launderers
Orange Avenue
PHONE 3176
W. Concord, near
348 PARK AVE., WINTER PARK

CENTRAL FLORIDA
HOMES, ORANGE GROVES, ACREAGE
MANAGEMENT AND APPRAISALS
GENERAL INSURANCE
ACCURATE INFORMATION
FREE BULLETINS
NOBLE SMITH REAL ESTATE
Incorporated
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

Clarence Brown
THINGS MEN WEAR
34 NORTH ORANGE AVENUE
"Featuring Quality— Not Price"
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

C. H. Langston Service
Specialized Carburetor, Starter, Generator and Ignition Service. General Repairing.
South Orange and Jackson Dial 3111
Complete One-Stop Service for All Cars.

PALM BEACH

Florence
BEAUTY SALON
Exclusive Marie Earle
Open Evenings
— "10 Years in Palm Beach" —
LIDO POOLS BLDG. PHONE 8828

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

NORGE
Better after years
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
207 CLEMATIS ST. TEL. 5804

SARASOTA

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
462 MAIN STREET, SARASOTA

BAY VIEW CLEANERS
Laundry and Dyeing
427 Main Street Phone 2269

NATHAN'S
Ladies' ready-to-wear
Red Cross Shoes
Hubrite Frocks
Next to Palmer Bank
Phone 7835

LA MODE
"Where Quality Comes First, Price Next"
Millinery—Notions
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Featuring Bien Jolie and Thompson's Glove Fitting CORSETS
261 MAIN STREET
"Meet me at La Mode"

The Sport Shop
"for Sportswear and Everywear"
at Five Points

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
380 MAIN STREET PHONE 2231

Badger Pharmacy, Inc.
at Five Points
Luncheonette Service
Stationery — Perfumes
PHONE 2224

PEERLESS SHOP CLOTHES
Smart Styles for Men and Boys
SUITS SHOES FURNISHINGS

ST. PETERSBURG

WILLSON-CHASE
A Modern Department Store
Distinctive Resort Apparel
DEW FURNITURE CO.
Fourth Floor
WILLSON-CHASE
JOE DEW, Manager

PHONE 87824 ESTAB. 1925
E. H. KANISS CO., Inc.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS - JEWELERS
Diamond Setting Expert Repairing
11 FLORIDA ARCADE

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

LOWREY'S
Everything Boys and Girls Wear from Childhood to Young Manhood and Young Womanhood.
346 Central Avenue

OSANN
SPORTS APPAREL
HOTEL SORENO
St. Petersburg, Florida
SUMMER SHOP
KENNEBUNKPORT, MAINE

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for your home-town paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

TAMPA

LANE BROS. PURE PASTEURIZED MILK

ESSRIG'S
EXCLUSIFABRICS
808 FRANKLIN STREET
TAMPA, FLA.

Old Reliable Shoe Fixry
112 EAST LAFAYETTE
High Grade Shoe Repairing and Shoe Polishes
Reasonable Prices
C. S. Finger, Mgr.

FLORIDA

TAMPA
(Continued)

MAAS BROTHERS *for* FASHION LEADERSHIP

this label
Flori-Lite
Means the Haberdasher
in
Your Spring and Summer Clothing!
Is Your Guarantee of Unequaled Quality and Value

Ernest Maas Inc.
TAMPA'S FINEST LADIES SPECIALTY SHOP
Fashions in Good Taste
511 TAMPA STREET

I. MILLER BEAUTIFUL HOSIERY
ONIE AVEI LEE MILLINERY
RICE-O'NEILL SHOES

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

UNIVERSAL CLEANING & LAUNDRY CO.
PHONE H-3779
Office and Plant, 804-6 S. Howard Ave.

Shop at
Sears and Save
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
TAMPA, FLORIDA

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
TELEPHONE HEMLOCK 1041, 8-12 DAILY
Look for Georgia display advertising in the news section

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN
Walk 20 steps from Peachtree and save 20% on Cosmetics

CRAWFORD'S
86 Broad Street, N. W. Volunteer Bldg.
"Everything for the Well Dressed Man"
LEW ADLER
Established 1906
113 Peachtree Wa 4887

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
84 Broad St., N. W. Atlanta

KOTOFOM
A New, Easy Way to Clean
RUGS—UPHOLSTERING
DRAPERIES—CLOTHING
Instantly eradicates dirt, grease, ink, stains—For Sale by
Z. E. JAY
330 SINCLAIR N. E. Phone Ma. 8478
PAINTS WALLPAPER

Lucas *a Great Name in* PAINTS
WALNUT 4185 72 BROAD, N. W.

EAGER & SIMPSON CORSET SHOP
Corsets, Brassieres and Underwear
24 Cain Street, N. E.

You'll Enjoy Trading at
MYERS-DICKSON Furniture Company
154 Whitehall, S. W.
Where Good Furniture Is Not Expensive

HOWARD PATTILLO INSURANCE AGENCY
Since 1866—Insurance Only
Fire—Automobile
Burglary—Casualty—Bonds
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

SEE NEXT PAGE

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued)

Plants and Flowers for EASTER

We Deliver —Call RA 7931

MANRY'S Cascade Florist

119 CASCADE AVENUE, S. W.

Don't Forget—Flowers for Easter

Weinstock's INC. ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP

8 PEACHTREE WA 0908

Charles E. Shepard

Representative

INSURANCE and Annuities of all kinds

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States

2020 RHODES HAVERTY BUILDING PHONE WA. 3793

Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO

Also Remodeling

NORRIS BLDG. 223 PEACHTREE

MACON

Cold Storage

for your Winter Clothes

Costs 2½% of your valuation with a minimum charge of $1.50

DRY CLEANING Snow's LAUNDRY Phone 6000 DYEING

MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED

SCHELLING'S SHOE SHOP

66 Years' Continuous Service

We Specialize in Whole Soles

PHONE 9277 119 COTTON AVE.

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE

COMPLETE SERVICE

419 Mulberry St. Phone 2951

Karsten & Denson Co.

Field and Garden Seeds

Dairy and Poultry Equipment and Feed

Phone 5411 519 THIRD STREET

S. L. ORR COMPANY JEWELERS

Hotel Dempsey Building

SAVANNAH

Marnez Shop Millinery

Exclusive Agents for

DUNLAP HATS

2 PERRY STREET, WEST Phone 4396

Globe Shoe Company

19 East Broughton Street Phone 2-1929

MATRIX AND FLORSHEIM SHOES

Also STRUTWEAR HOSIERY

Mail Orders Filled

Lindsay & Morgan Co.

Furniture—Carpets

Interior Decorators

Free Brothers Dry Cleaning Company

404 EAST BROUGHTON STREET PHONE 2-3125

Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Asheville Ice & Storage Company

Incorporated

ICE AND COAL

Cold Storage for Perishables

24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

COAL

CAROLINA COAL AND ICE CO.

80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

SELECT EATS Delivered Upon Your Order

PEOPLES MARKET

U. R. JETER, *Manager*

MEATS—FISH 149 BROADWAY Phone 820

PRODUCE At Cherry Street Cash and Delivery

CHARLOTTE

CHARLOTTE LAUNDRY, Inc.

ESTABLISHED 1890

LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER

A cordial welcome to visitors and newcomers

Dial 3-5191

Reliance Engineering Co.

INCORPORATED

E. H. Brandt Jr. P. W. Christian

L. C. Brandt

Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning

Engineers and Contractors

Rely on Reliance

CHARLOTTE
(Continued)

JERRY F. HARWARD

Special Agent

The Prudential Insurance Co. of America

1406 First National Bank Building Telephone 3-2459

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: 58, Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris; 16, rue du Mont Blanc, Geneva.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS TO LET

WHEN IN BOSTON, U. S. A., live in comfortably furnished apartments adjacent to and owned by The Mother Church. Address SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 24A Clearway St., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO. (F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.) Chartered Patent Agents 29 Southampton Buildings LONDON, W. C. 2, ENGLAND British and Foreign Patents Trade Marks and Designs

POST WANTED

CONSCIENTIOUS, reliable man, Swiss, desires post in warehouse, or possibly as caretaker. Offers to: ADOLF MESSERLI, Metzgergasse, Matten-Interlaken.

SWISS, 25 years, experienced office work, seeks post. Willing to accept any work, caretaker, chauffeur, warehouseman, etc. Box G 51, The Christian Science Monitor, 16, Mont-Blanc, Geneva.

ROOMS AND BOARD

ST. GALLEN, SWITZERLAND—To let, nice, comfortable, sunny rooms, with breakfast or full board. Private house, wonderful situation. FRAU DR. J. EIGENMANN, Schneebergstr. 51.

DUTCH EAST INDIES

BATAVIA—BANDOENG

BONEFAAS

Batavia, C. - Bandoeng

Kloosterlinnen

Sterk en Koel

80 c.M. breed F.O. 52

240 c.M. breed F.I. 45

260 c.M. breed F.I. 60

per EL

Household Linen

Europe

AUSTRIA

VIENNA

HAUS- UND KÜCHENGERÄTE

Porzellanhandlung

ALOIS TITZE

V. Schönbrunnerstrasse 121 Tel. A 30-4-19

House and Kitchen Utensils

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

N. THORSØE-OLSEN & CO.

PRINTING OFFICE

HENRIK STEFFENSVEJ 2

TEL. VESTER 3059

FRANCE

PARIS

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, tel. Anjou 20-67, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.

56 Faubourg St. Honoré

Look for the display advertising for France in the news section

LA MANUFACTURE DE LINGE

Colored bed and table linen,

TROUSSEAUX

HANDKERCHIEFS

Our colours guaranteed fast.

DIRECT TO BUYER 1 rue de Richelieu

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"

Charles Landrat

FLORIST

Rond Point de Longchamp

Tel. Passy 81-04

Open 7 a. m. till 9 p. m

"Say It With Flowers"

BERNARD

FLORIST

128 rue de Longchamp

Deliveries to All Parts

Tel.: Passy 86-91

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM

Bestel Uw KRUIDENIERSWAREN CHOCOLADEWERKEN COMESTIBLES bij

J. CASPARIS van der Laag

(GROCERY)

OVERTOOM 71 TEL. 81936

Bezorging p. Auto door de geh. Stad

Postpaketten franco Nederland.

FRUITHANDEL

(Fruit Trade)

C. H. Heerding & Zoon N. V.

Conserven en Delicatessen

Wijde Heisteeg 9, hoek Heerengracht

Tel. 33732

DE WED. TJEENK & CO., N. V.

Established 1811

STOCKBROKERS

(Members of Amsterdam Stock Exchange)

SAFE DEPOSITS

KEIZERSGRACHT 683 AMSTERDAM C

DRUKKERIJ M. J. PORTIELJE

(Printer)

GENERAL ADVERTISING OFFICE

249 Spuistraat Phone 43650

DE HYGIENISCHE WASSCHERIJ N. V.

DE BILT

WASCHT ZORGVULDIG EN BILLIJK

(Laundry)

F. A. RINK

(Plumber)

Lood- Zink- en sanitaire Werken. Aanleggen van Gas- en Waterleiding. Leverancier van Gasfornuizen en moderne Petroleum-Kooktoestellen. Erkend installateur der Gem. Gasfabrieken. Monsterkamers Albert Cuypstraat 40/42 Te. 28004

Electr. Model Rund- Kalfs-en Varkensslager(i)

D. MULCKHUYSE

(BUTCHER)

Bezorging door de gehecle stad. Rozengracht 237 hoek Marnixstraat Tel. 36164

O. A. G. Kauffmann

BLOEMIST

(Flowershop)

OOKEN FILIALEN

Ceintuurbaan 388 /390 Tel. 22366

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS

Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes to reference to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase assists in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

ROTTERDAM

KRATZ

Handel in Fyne Staalwaren

Steel and silver trade. Electrische Slypery Nist Roestend staal. Messen, scharen Zakmessenenz: Weilner-Zilver, Lepels en Vorken.

NIEUWE BINNENWEG 229A ROTTERDAM

Tel. 30434 Giro 6043

MISS K. ROEST ROTTERDAM WEST

304B Schiedamscheweg

Huishoudlinnen - Tricotages.

Handschoenen Kousen. Sokken.

Agentesse, MRS. PESTERS

Goudenregenstraat 310. Den Haag.

DRAPERS

THE HAGUE

VAN HOYTEMASTRAAT

45. DEN HAAG.

Gelegen op ruim Plein, Zonzyde. Ruime Kamers met stroomend K. W. Ingericht als Zit Slaapkamer(s). En: met 2 bedden. (Salon met Pianola) Indien gewenscht met geheele-of gedeeltelyke verzorging. Badk: aanw:

Rooms to let

Direct te aanvaarden

PH. SPECHT GRYP

Den Haag Utrecht

Zeestraat 66 Cath. singel 25

LEVENSVERZEKERING—ASSURANCE

Hollandsche Societeit van Levensverzekeringen van 1807. Laat u eens inlichten.

ADRIENNE BERGSMA

VIOLINIST

takes pupils

Beginners, Advanced and Professionals

van Beuningenstr: 1 Tel. 551566 The Hague

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

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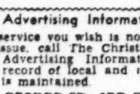

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All Branches of Hairdressing Service by Skilled Operators
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SHIRLEY SHOES
of Quality and Value
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OF LONDON
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Accumulated funds exceed £50,000,000
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Primrose Showroom
93 ELIZABETH STREET
Close to King Street
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HEMSTITCHING, PLEATING and INVISIBLE MENDING

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Australia's most modern Department Store — the Store that serves over 4 million people annually and in whose Restaurants almost 1½ million people are served with Lunch or Morning or Afternoon Tea each year.
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Specializing in
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good food ···· smart service
popular prices
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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters
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CORSET AND LINGERIE SPECIALIST
Individually Designed and Tailored
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Phone F. 2218

FRANK'S
MEN'S WEAR STORE
Tie and Sox Specialist
280 GEORGE ST., opp. Margaret St.
SYDNEY

OPTICIANS
Fairfax & Roberts Ltd.
23/25 Hunter Street, Sydney
E. Gardiner, Optometrist
OPTOMETRISTS

Hillcrest Laundry Ltd.
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For prompt and reliable Laundry Service. Personal and Household Specialist in Dress Shirts.
Enquire about our Bachelor Service
Phone F 1802

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ALEXANDER SPEERS
McLachlan Ave., Rushcutters Bay, Sydney
Churches, Factories, Warehouses and Homes Built in City or Country
Renovations and Small Jobs of All Descriptions Attended To
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ANTIQUES
The Largest Collection in the Commonwealth
Furniture, China, Glass, etc.
MILLER STOKES
52 Margaret Street

EDWARD FAY Ltd.

SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS
Head Office, Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches—Oxford Street, George Street, opp. Regent, George Street West, Broadway, Newtown and Parramatta

Max Factor's
COSMETICS
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE, SYDNEY

NOCK & KIRBY'S
repair any metal article or electrical appliance that may be broken, out of order, or requiring an overhaul, thus giving it a new lease of life.
No Job Too Small
417-421, also 188-194a George St., Sydney

CHRISTINE
Ladies' Hairdresser
Beauty Specialist
136b Liverpool St., Opp. Mark Foys'
M. A. 5241

Poullars'
Australia's largest and best Art Dyers, Dry Cleaners and Carpet Cleaners
116 King Street, Sydney, N. S. W.

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY (Continued)

PHOTO-ENGRAVING ART COMPANY LIMITED
Half-Tone and Colour-Plate Specialists
CENTRAL BUILDINGS, 213 PITT ST. SYDNEY N.S.W.
Telephone F1151 three lines

We offer a helpful dependable service to meet the requirements of the most exacting purchasers of colour plates, half-tone, line blocks

SYDNEY—Broken Hill

FRED N. KIDMAN
AUCTIONEER, VALUATOR and GENERAL AGENT
Broken Hill, N. S. W., Australia

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

FINNEYS
Invite You!
TO "CHARGE IT"
Finney's invite you to open a monthly charge account—a convenience every person of responsibility may use to great advantage. Call or write to our Credit Manager, Third Floor, who will be very pleased to establish your account
To FINNEY ISLES & CO. Ltd.
Box 143B G.P.O. Brisbane
I hereby make application for an account in my name under your Company's recognized terms viz.: Payment Thirty days from date of statement
Name in Full .....
Address .....
FINNEY ISLES & CO LTD

Overells
(PTY.) LIMITED
One of Queensland's Leading Department Stores
OVERELLS (PTY.) LTD. The Valley BRISBANE
Visit Our Cafe for Luncheons, Afternoon Teas—Special Home-Made Cakes

LAWRENCE
Ladies' Hairdressing Parlours
9th Floor, Commercial Bank Chambers
Queen Street, Brisbane
23 years' experience, 9 months' guarantee all Permanent Waves. Setting, Tinting, Water Waving, Hair Cutting, etc. All done by specialists.
Call, Write, or Phone B9946

ROTHWELLS
OUTFITTING LTD.
LADIES AND GENTS TAILORS
EDWARD ST. BRISBANE

ALEXANDERS Ltd.
BRISBANE (Q.)
Odourless Dry Cleaners, Dyers, and Men's Laundry Services
Receiving Depots, Adelaide St. (opp. Finney's); Queen St. (Old Town Hall); Valley (Crease's Corner)
Phone B 2803

BRYCE LIMITED
Carrying Contractors
Furniture Packers, Removers and Storers
Bonded Warehousemen
Forwarding and Customs Agents
Head Office, 134-136 Adelaide St., Brisbane
Phones B1831 (5 lines)

Art Florist, Seedsman and Nurseryman
M. G. ROSE
GEORGE ST. (next Trittons)
WICKHAM STREET near Valley Corner
BRISBANE
Phones City—B 8874
NURSERY—M 6427
NURSERY—Melton Road, Northgate

WALLACE BISHOP & SON PTY. LTD.
Loyal RELIABLE WATCHES
No Repair Costs With Loyal Unconditional Guarantee
224 QUEEN ST., BRISBANE

G. & B. BRANDON
Brisbane's High Class Boot Repairers
Give Satisfaction to Every Customer
Same Day Service
ONLY ADDRESSES:
Elizabeth Street, near Theatre Royal
Queen Street, opp. Exton House
Adelaide Street, opp. State Insurance
PHONE B. 3457

F. TRITTON (Pty.) Ltd.
HOUSE FURNISHERS
260 GEORGE ST., BRISBANE
One of Brisbane's Leading Houses for Furniture, Carpets and Linoleums
Phone B4460—After 7 p. m. M2302

LUCY'S
HATS - - - FROCKS
126 Adelaide Street, Brisbane
(Opp. Finney's)
Late Manageress Lucy Secour

PRYCE and READ
Specialising in Individual Styles
New Stocks of FROCKS, MILLINERY, COATS, Evening Wear continually arriving from our Southern Buyers
We Cordially Invite You to Call
173 Adelaide Street, near Edward Street

Home-Made Sweets
Orders Taken for Assorted Sweets at Shortest Notice
Apply—
MISS NORA KELLETT
Willard House, North Quay, Brisbane
Phone B. 6354 Phone B. 7453 Private Res., B. 9873

WATTLE
FIBROUS PLASTER CO.
Manufacturers and Patentees of Mono-Bloc Fibrous Plaster, Cavity Walls. Modellers and Designers. Fibrous Plaster Manufacturers, Cornices and All Ornamental Work a Speciality.
Chester Street Valley Brisbane

HENRY DEAN & SONS
PTY. LTD.
Roma Street, Brisbane
Agricultural Produce Merchants and Commission Agents
Poultry Farmers' requisites have special attention. We sell these lines wholesale and retail. Laying and growing mashes, chick food of all varieties, lowest possible prices, best quality.
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE (Continued)

CROWN ENGINEERING WORKS, Pty. Ltd.
82 Hope Street, Sth. Brisbane
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
Elec., Oxy. Welders
Blacksmiths
Motor Repairs
All Classes of Engineering
Estimates Given Shortest Notice
D. W. Suchting, Man. Director

VICTORIA

GEELONG

Pty. S. E. DICKINS Ltd.
GROCERS
Tea and Produce Merchants
Geelong and Melbourne
PRICE QUALITY SERVICE

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Block 'B' Collins Street
Telephone Central 1945
9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily—Saturday till 1 p. m.
Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section

LOOK! It is good taste to have a home outfitted with furnishings selected for their aesthetic harmony and high quality.
GOOD TASTE can be expressed in terms of small expenditure and durability and beauty ensured within one's means.
May we help you to do this?
The Strand
Furniture Warehouse
Pty. Ltd.
276-278 Chapel Street PRAHRAN, S. 1 Win. 4419
197-201 Glenferrie Road MALVERN, S. E. 4 U4418

Large Stock of Lovely FURS
F. I. SCHILLING
8th Floor, Manchester Unity Building
SWANSTON ST., C. 1 PHONE M-4136

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BOND'S HATS
With an Air!!
Corner Howey Place and Little Collins St.

Beauty Service
Peterson Hair Shoppe
Nicholas Building
37 Swanston Street F2794

Melbourne Book Club
Country Members Receive Special Attention
—and Gift Salon
Exclusive Pottery, Pictures, Stationery, etc.
Lounge Writing Table, Telephone
225 COLLINS ST., DOWNSTAIRS
One door from Swanston Street

MERLE'S
FOR GIFTS GIFTS GIFTS
HOWEY COURT
234 Collins St.
Melbourne
Tel. F4460

EILEEN PARKER
DRESS SPECIALIST
Individual Designing
Room 819, London Stores Bldg.
ELIZABETH ST. Cent. 6760

CARPET CLEANING
Shampooing, Repairing, General Cleaning
G. C. Singleton & Co.
MELB. F3619 SYD. B3788
Watchmaker and Jeweller
V. BOLDNER
Diamond Rings, Wristlet Watches, Trophies, Electroplate, Cutlery
All Repairs. Old Gold Bought.
McEWAN HOUSE, THIRD FLOOR
343 Lt. Collins St. Phones F-5371, L2933

Plant Quality NOW *Flower Seeds*
For WINTER and SPRING FLOWERING
Catalog Post Free
GILL & SEARLE
72 Elizabeth St., Melb. M5766 Pty. Ltd.

W. Howard Walter
OPTICIAN
115 ELIZABETH STREET
PHONE F 4498 "NEXT McEWANS"

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A Guest Home in the Hills
MT. DANDENONG, VIC.
Electric Light and Hot and Cold Water All Bedrooms and Sewered.
No Wireless.
Mr. and Mrs. Fraser Tel. Kalorama 6

BOOK LOVERS'
Book Shop and Library
239 Collins St., Melbourne F.2261
Finest Household Delicacies, Preserved Fruits, Confectionery, etc.
From All Over the Globe in a World-Famous Melbourne Store
NUTSHELL Pty. Ltd.
Manchester Unity Arcade, Opp. Town Hall

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE (Continued)

Dependable and Careful Storage
If you are leaving home or for any other purpose require your household effects to be stored, place them in the care of
BALL & WELCH LTD.
Your goods will be carefully stored in special brick repositories and well looked after. *The charges are low and the service all that you could desire.* Our vans will call at your request.
Flinders Street, Melbourne

★ Have you Been to Craig's lately?
You should call in some time soon and note how the famous store is forging ahead. All the old traditions of quality and solid value are maintained, while the store and its service have been brightened in every particular.
CRAIG'S
Craig, Williamson, Pty. Ltd., 8-32 Elizabeth St., Melbourne, C. 1. Phone Central 9040

THE WATTLE
for TEAS LUNCHEONS DINNERS
May be reserved for Private Functions
374 Lt. Collins Street, MELBOURNE C 1
Tel. Cent. 5984 (6 lines)

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Incley Pty. Ltd.
IMPORTERS & CREATORS OF GOWNS
183-187 COLLINS ST. CENT. 8866

Thomas Harrison
IMPORTER and CREATOR OF MODEL HATS
3rd Floor Chartres House
163 COLLINS STREET

TAYLOR & SON
PRINTERS and Carton Manufacturers
All Classes of General Printing
Color Work a Specialty
MANTON LANE
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Phone CENT. 7964

HAUTE COUTURE
HATS FROCKS
LOUIS PELTIER
The Only Exclusively French Salon
Nicholas Bldg. 37 Swanston Street

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Theatre and Wedding Parties Dances
The Wentworth CAFE
Private Rooms for Entertaining
Open till Midnight—Sundays till 9.30
COLLINS ST. C1 Opposite Town Hall
Telephone F 5969

MAY BARNETT
(Late of Ball & Welch Ltd.)
Lingerie Handkerchiefs
Gloves Hosiery
Cor. Manchester Unity Arcade and Collins St. F1887

HYDE PARK LAUNDRIES
PTY. LTD.
THRIF-T-SERVICE
WASHING By WEIGHT
Tel. U. 9066 26 Howson St. Malvern, S. E. 4

DERRYLS
HATS LINGERIE
First Floor, Block Arcade
Elizabeth Street

"KELVIN BRAE" Guest House
Superior Accommodation
Beautifully Situated Sewered Electric Light
Poultry Cream Moderate Tariff
Misses P. & D. Gebbie Belgrave 107
Kalulu Road, Belgrave

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERTH

Speech Training
Singing
Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Torrance
STUDIOS:
The Abbey Flats
264 St. George's Terrace Tel. B 3980

For Fire, Marine, Accident, Workers Compensation also Crop Insurance
Apply to:
J. H. DOBSON, Local Attorney
or
H. MINCHIN, Inspector
Saint George's House, Saint George's Ter., Perth

Blue Gum
Dining Rooms
LUNCHES DINNERS
666 Hay Street, Perth
(Corner Central Ave., Over Worth's)
TEL. B 9656

GEORGE NELSON
720 HAY ST. PERTH
Sells BEDGGOODS *Shoes*
As well as other Comfort Shoes

At Your Service TEL. F. 1726
Alfred Hart
64 Monument St. Painter
Buckland Hill Decorator
Estimates Free Renovator

WATCHES, JEWELRY
W. A. SOUVENIRS
REPAIR SERVICE
J. T. FERRY
243-243 Murray Street
Tel. B 1605

W. O. Williams
PLUMBER and SHEET-METAL WORKER
Tanks of all sizes. Skylights, Fireplaces, Stoves of all kinds, new and re-conditioned.
Repairs promptly attended to.
710 WELLINGTON STREET, PERTH
Tel. B 3252

Viola Toilet Salon
Specialists in All Branches of Toilet Work
Permanent Waving by the Kerka Oil System
Prop. Miss V. BENDAL
106 William Street, Perth
Tel. B 7878

For All Electrical Installations and Repairs Consult
L. H. Deague & Co.
36 PIER STREET
Specializing in Cooking Appliances

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

MRS. A. BINNS
Permanent Waving and Beauty Culture
18 Strand Arcade, Auckland Ph. 42302

Dadley's LTD.
Shoe Specialists
Agents for
Walk-Over and Saxone Shoes
Packard Slippers
200 QUEEN ST., AUCKLAND

CHRISTCHURCH

Shop at the
D. I. C.
DEPARTMENTAL STORE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
CASHEL ST. CHRISTCHURCH

KINCAIDS LTD.
Family Grocers and Bacon Curers
We will call for and deliver your orders
Mail Orders Filled
New Price List on Application
693 COLOMBO STREET Tel. 10-585

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

YOU will find that the mere resolve not to be useless and the honest desire to help other people will, in the quickest and delicatest way, improve yourself.—RUSKIN.

Daily Features

THERE is nothing more universally commended than a fine day; the reason is that people commend it without envy.—SHENSTONE.

Monitor Movie Guide

'The Trail of the Lonesome Pine' Shows Improved Use of Technicolor

By E. C. S.

© Walter Wanger Productions

Sylvia Sydney
In "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine"

The Bohemian Girl (Metro)—For Laurel and Hardy audiences mostly. A slap-stick version of Balfe's operetta in which the melodies receive their due only in the chorus work.

Captain January (20th-Fox)—Shirley Temple as a waif of the sea has a new group of songs and dances as pet of the lighthouse keeper, Guy Kibbee, who has a lugubrious pal, Slim Summerville. One laughable scene shows Shirley outsmarting a truant officer's prize pupil in a scholarship contest.

F Man (Paramount) — Simpleton succeeds as a detective in spite of himself. Jack Haley, Grace Bradley, Robert Middlemass.

Here Comes Trouble (20th-Fox)—Arline Judge and Mona Barrie provide the pert notes needed to brighten up this retelling of the yarn about two gangs of thieves on shipboard contending for a jewel of fabulous value.

Lady of Secrets (Columbia)—Ruth Chatterton as a long-suffering mother who finds happiness at last with a romantic millionaire who at first thought it was her daughter he wished to marry. Otto Kruger, Marian Marsh, Lionel Atwill.

The Trail of the Lonesome Pine (Paramount) — Leisurely melodrama of a hill feud, and the romance of a young engineer from the North with a belle of the Southern back country. That it is all in color and brings in handsome outdoor mountain vistas helps to account for the large audiences the picture is drawing. Sylvia Sydney and Fred MacMurray have the leads. Henry Fonda as a mountain boy and Beulah Bondi as his adoptive mother do much to support the action. Fred Stone, Nigel Bruce and Robert Barrat are also in the cast.

Thirteen Hours by Air (Paramount)—Romance, adventure, gangsters, professional funny men, detectives and shooting aboard a transcontinental plane, with a lively handling and a good cast headed by Fred MacMurray, Joan Bennett, ZaSu Pitts, Alan Baxter, Brian Donlevy, Grace Bradley, Fred Keating.

You May Be Next (Columbia)—Fast-paced melodrama about racketeers who seek tribute from radio station on threat of spoiling programs with interfering signals. Ann Sothern, Lloyd Nolan, Douglas Dumbrille, Berton Churchill.

(This guide printed Saturdays)

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Vacancy

Question: Here are two portions of our bylaws which have caused difficulty:

1. "Members of the board of directors shall be elected for a term of three years, and no person who has served for such a term or for the major portion of such a term, shall be eligible for re-election until the lapse of one year from the date of the close of his term. At the first annual election after the adoption of these bylaws, the five members of the board of directors shall be elected as follows: Two to serve three years, two to serve two years, one to serve one year; their successors thereafter shall be elected for three years. The term of directors shall begin with their election."

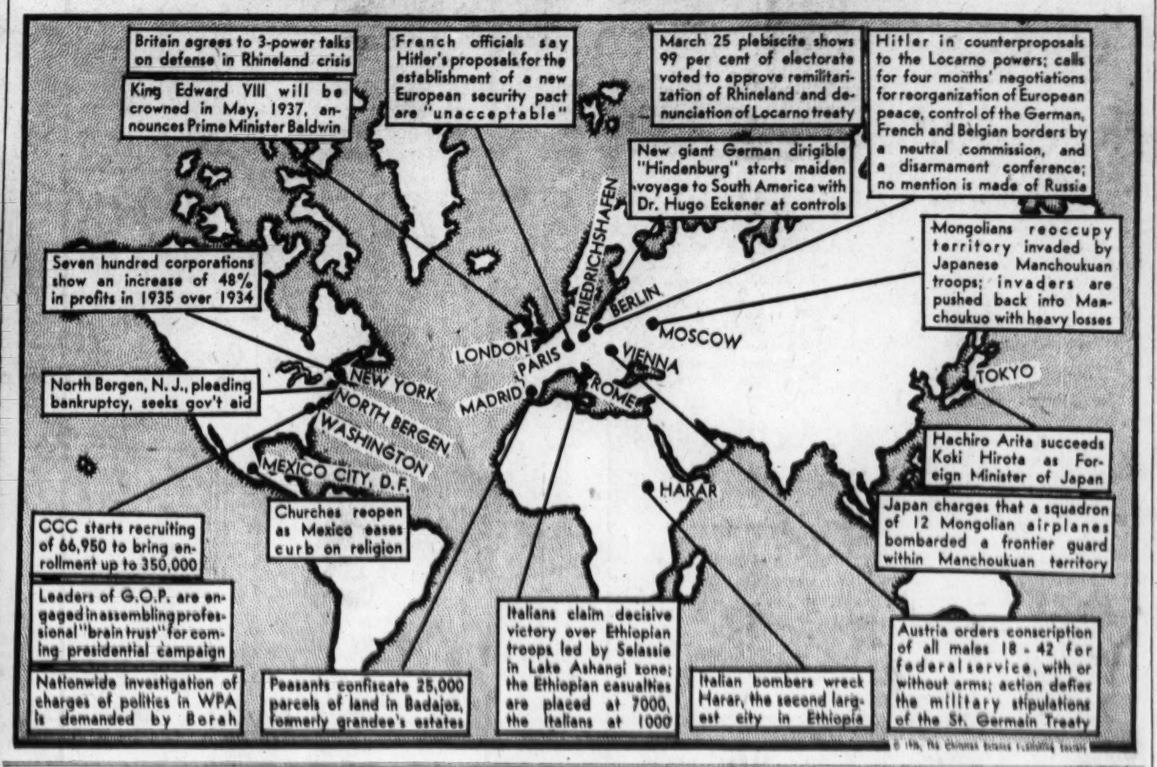
2. "A vacancy occurring in the office of director shall be filled by the board of directors only to the date of the following annual meeting for the election of officers."

When a vacancy occurs after a director has served two years, for example, shall the director elected by members at the following annual meeting serve for a full three-year term, or for one year only?

Answer: A careful analysis of the first of the above bylaws seems to indicate that the intention was to establish three-year terms for directors and to have the expiration of those terms distributed so that two directors would be elected two years out of every three, and in the third year one would be elected. If this is the intention, in case of a vacancy such as described above, the election at the annual meeting would simply fill that vacancy to the expiration of the term. In this case the person elected would serve one year. Incidentally, such a person would still be eligible for the full three-year term after thus serving for a year, since a year is not the major portion of a three-year term. However, the wording of the last sentence of the first bylaw and the second bylaw seems somewhat contradictory to this intent. The bylaws should be amended to clarify them.

If the desire is to have the three-year term "staggered," it would seem wise to strike out the sentence, "The term of directors shall begin with their election," and also to specify in the rule for filling vacancies that a vacancy shall be filled for the unexpired term. It might also be advisable to provide for an election by the entire membership at a special meeting to fill a vacancy, thus, in the case of a vacancy of more than a year, eliminating the possibility of the board's electing a person to serve several months and the membership's electing a different person at the following annual meeting to serve the rest of the term.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Britain agrees to 3-power talks on defense in Rhineland crisis
King Edward VIII will be crowned in May, 1937, announces Prime Minister Baldwin
French officials say Hitler's proposals for the establishment of a new European security pact are "unacceptable"
March 25 plebiscite shows 99 per cent of electorate voted to approve remilitarization of Rhineland and denunciation of Locarno treaty
Hitler in counterproposals to the Locarno powers; calls for four months' negotiations for reorganization of European peace, control of the German, French and Belgian borders by a neutral commission, and a disarmament conference; no mention is made of Russia
New giant German dirigible "Hindenburg" starts maiden voyage to South America with Dr. Hugo Eckener at controls
Seven hundred corporations show an increase of 48% in profits in 1935 over 1934
Mongolians reoccupy territory invaded by Japanese Manchoukuan troops; invaders are pushed back into Manchoukuo with heavy losses
North Bergen, N. J., pleading bankruptcy, seeks gov't aid
Hachiro Arita succeeds Koki Hirota as Foreign Minister of Japan
Japan charges that a squadron of 12 Mongolian airplanes bombarded a frontier guard within Manchoukuan territory
CCC starts recruiting of 66,950 to bring enrollment up to 350,000
Churches reopen as Mexico eases curb on religion
Leaders of G.O.P. are engaged in assembling professional "brain trust" for coming presidential campaign
Italians claim decisive victory over Ethiopian troops led by Selassie in Lake Ashangi zone; the Ethiopian casualties are placed at 7000, the Italians at 1000
Austria orders conscription of all males 18 - 42 for federal service, with or without arms; action defies the military stipulations of the St. Germain Treaty
Nationwide investigation of charges of politics in WPA is demanded by Borah
Peasants confiscate 25,000 parcels of land in Badajoz, formerly grandee's estates
Italian bombers wreck Harar, the second largest city in Ethiopia
LONDON
PARIS
BERLIN
FRIEDRICHSHAFEN
MOSCOW
VIENNA
ROME
MADRID
NEW YORK
NORTH BERGEN
WASHINGTON
MEXICO CITY, D.F.
HARAR
TOKYO

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Daily Anecdote

'Paradise Lost'

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Milton delivered his "Paradise Lost" to his bookseller, Samuel Simmons, he was promised an immediate payment of £5, another payment of £5 after 1300 copies had been sold, and the same amount for the second and third editions.

Milton received the first payment, and two years later the second payment, but he passed away before the book went into its second edition. His widow received £8 for the second and third editions, making a total of £18 paid for "Paradise Lost"!

Love

LOVE is the greatest thing that God can give us, for Himself is Love; and it is the greatest thing we can give to God, for it will also give ourselves and carry with it all that is ours. The apostle calls it the bonds of perfection; it is the old, the new, and the greatest commandment of all the commandments, for it does the work of all the other graces without any instrument but its own immediate virtues.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

In Lighter Vein

The Test Case

Mr. McTavish (to commercial traveler): "No, I'm telling ye, man, for the last time, and I dinna ken why I'm pestered all day by travelers."

Salesman: "Well, sir, I can tell you that. You see, the commercial travelers' college down the road use you as lesson six, called 'approaching the hopeless client.'"—*Tit-Bits.*

Sure Way to Have Callers

"This town is so unsociable; I have lived here six months and had no callers."

"My dear, you straighten your house and dress too early in the day. Just try leaving morning papers about, leaving your nose unpowdered, and wearing an old house dress and stockings with runs!"

Forecast

Jimmie: "Dad, I was just thinking that when I get big I am going to go east; and since the world is round, I think I'll start going west and reach the east that way."

Father: "Oh, son, I wouldn't decide on being a taxi driver this early in life."

In an Irish School

Teacher: "Now, children, who can tell me what a lake is?"

Jimmie McFadden: "Plase, Miss, it do be a howl in the bottom of a tay-kittle."—*Montreal Daily Star.*

Heard in the Highlands

"Why don't you let the child walk if he wants to?"

"What! With his best boots on?"—*Ashington Collieries Magazine.*

Another Pair

"That's a queer pair of stockings you have on, Pat—one red and the other green."

"Yes; and I've got another pair like it at home."—*Answers.*

Theater Patrons

Lady: "Does my hat bother you?"

Gentleman (in rear): "Oh, no, but it certainly bothers my wife. She wants one like it."

Steady Work

"All of the artists say Miss Fiddlebow is the best model in town."

"Yes, I heard she held one position six months."

Order of the Bath

Monitor Camera Club, From I. B. Wilson, San Francisco

Who Is Next?

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Hospitality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Scarsdale, N. Y.

A LUNCHEON was enjoyed by the writer recently at a home lent to two gentlemen, who, during past years, had been unemployed. Not being willing to spend their time in idleness, these men asked permission of the owner to serve meals to selected guests. They have been doing this with great success for more than two years, one man doing all the cooking and catering, the other serving and keeping the place spotlessly clean. The meals are very good and "different," and the service is friendly.

The check for the luncheon was in the form of a folder, on one side of which was printed the following: "The food served in this house is prepared with gratitude for the privilege of giving pleasure and hospitality to its guests."

No advertisement or glaring sign is needed to attract attention to this charming place, for each one who enjoys this hospitality is eager to have his friends know where it can be found in quaint, harmonious surroundings.

Eternal Things

REAL goodness does not attach itself merely to this life—it points to another world. Political or professional reputation can be lost forever, but a conscience void of offense before God and man is an inheritance for eternity.—*Daniel Webster.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Æneas—*E-ne'-as* (first *e* as in create, second more sustained as in key, *a* clipped-short).

Agree (Matt. 5:25)—The obvious meaning is "come to agreement (or terms)"; but it is interesting to note that the Greek word thus translated, *eunoeo*, means literally "be well-minded, be reconciled."

Alias—*Ay'-lih-as* (first *a* long, *i* short, second *a* clipped-short).

Amen—In singing, the word is always sounded *ah'-men'* (accent divided equally); but in speaking, especially in America, the word is sounded with long *a*, *ay'-men'*.

Brethren—Keep the second *r* before the *e*, *breth'-ren* (*e*'s short, *th* "voiced" as in *then*).

Caesarea Philippi—*Ses-a-re'-a* (first *e* short, second long, *a*'s as in sofa; secondary accent on first syllable) *Fih-lip'-i* (first two *i*'s short, third long).

Capernaum—*Ka-pur'-nay-um* (first *a* as in sofa, first *u* as in urn, second *a* as in chaotic, second *u* clipped-short).

Divers—The adjective is pronounced like the plural noun, *di'-verz* (long *i*, *e* as in maker).

Erring—*Ur'-ing* (*u* as in urn, *i* short).

Fountain—*Foun'-tin* (*ou* as in out, *i* short).

Guillotine—Although the noun is accented on the first syllable, the verb has principal accent on the third, *gil-o-teen'* (*i* short, *o* as in obey, *ee* as in feet; secondary accent on the first syllable).

Incipient—*In-sip'-ih-ent* (*i*'s short, *e* clipped-short).

Our word is derived from the Latin *incipere*, "to begin," and we use it in the sense of "beginning to show itself, commencing, early stage"; as, "the incipient stages of a disorder," "incipient glow of dawn," etc.

Jairus—Preferably *Jay'-ih-rus* (*a* long, *i* and *u* clipped-short).

Lydda—*Lid'-a* (*i* short, *a* as in sofa).

Relinquish—*Re-ling'-kwish* (*e* as in create, *i*'s short).

Self-immolation—*Im-o-lay'-shun* (*i* short, *o* as in obey, *a* long, *u* clipped-short; secondary accent on first syllable).

In offering sacrifices to the gods, the ancients would frequently make the offering more savory by sprinkling it with coarsely ground meal. The Latin (*immolare* (*in*, "upon," *mola*, "meal") therefore meant "to prepare the victim for the sacrifice"; although the word gradually acquired the meaning of "to offer in sacrifice." Today, we realize, of course, that the sacrifice of self is the highest form of sacrifice.

"Self-immolation" is closely related to "self-sacrifice"; but the connotation of thorough preparation in making the sacrifice more worthy makes the former the stronger word.

Tabitha—*Tab'-ih-tha* (first *a* and the *i* short, second *a* as in sofa).

Testimony—*Tes'-tih-mo-ny* (*e* and *i* short, *o* long; secondary accent on third syllable). In England the last two syllables are not infrequently sounded *-mun-y*.

Tribulation—*Trib-u-lay'-shun* (*i* short, first *u* as in unite, *a* long, second *u* clipped-short; secondary accent on first syllable).

The old Romans dragged a *tribulum* (a heavy sledge studded with rough teeth) over their threshing floors, separating the chaff from the wheat. An early Christian writer saw the lesson, and began applying *tribulatio* to the threshing process by which the chaff of materiality is removed from mankind, leaving the clean wheat of character. Hence, "tribulation," while it may seem severe, is really a purifying process—and therefore an occasion for rejoicing.

Wash—*Wosh* (short *o*).

Wholly—Discriminate between the pronunciation of this word and "holy" by sounding the first *hole'-ly*, and the second *ho'-ly*.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

'Wit's End'

THE young woman who has the "Wit's End" in a midwestern city of 15,000, says this is one way of doing what she has always wanted to do—everything she saw anyone else doing. Instead of losing this desire as she grew older, it became more pronounced, so she capitalized on it.

Through "Wit's End," people in that community may find anything they want. "Wit's End" will write a poem; write or make a speech; plan and execute social affairs; write and stage entertainments; design and mimeograph clever, personalized stationery and year books; give a gypsy program, including a dance and palm reading; and plan trips for one or several. Or "if you want anything I haven't mentioned and you haven't thought of, that's 'Wit's End' business," she advertises.

Her first month in the venture netted almost as much as she made as a sedate Y. W. C. A. secretary in a large city.—L. G., Dallas, Texas.

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Tyrannus

WHEN the opposition of the Jews at Ephesus forced Paul to leave the synagogue where he had carried on his evangelistic work for three months (Acts 19:8), we are told that he made arrangements to give his addresses daily in what our Common Version calls "the school of one Tyrannus" (19:9f), where, according to an important early manuscript (the Bezan Codex), Paul taught "from the 5th hour unto the 10th," or, as we would express it, "from 11 a. m. to 4 p. m."

The word rendered "school" denotes rather "lecture hall," and since it is a matter of record that rhetoricians such as Tyrannus generally lectured during "the morning hours" (Confessions of St. Augustine: VI, 11), we can see why Paul's use of the hall did not begin until 11 o'clock.

The apostle carried on a successful ministry there for two years (Acts 19:10).

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Likes and Dislikes

HAVE guests arrange themselves in a circle. Supply them with paper and pencil, and ask them to write in one column five things they LIKE, and in a second column five things they DISLIKE.

Collect the papers and have the hostess read each one. From what is written on the paper, those in the room guess to whom it belongs. The one taking charge of activities keeps a tab on the voting. For example:

I

Likes	Dislikes
Skating	Untruths
Picnics	Cats
Pretty clothes	Derby hats
Movies	Swimming
Dogs	Snow

II

Likes	Dislikes
Swimming	Bologna
Weiners	Smoking
Football games	Giggling women
Summertime	Gold fish
Roses	Jazz music

This is really good fun, and grownups enjoy it quite as much as children. M. R., Denver

Odds and Ends

Woman Journalist

An American, Mrs. Anne Royal, was not only the first woman journalist, but the first of her sex to own and edit a newspaper. For several years at the beginning of the nineteenth century she published on Capitol Hill a small weekly sheet called, at first, the Washington Paul Pry, and later, the Huntress.

Shampooing

The earliest European record of shampooing the head is contained in a wood-cut by Jost Amman, an engraver who was born in Zurich in 1530. The picture represents a barber's shop. In front is seen the barber's chair, while in the background is shown another customer undergoing the process of hair-washing.

Buckingham Palace

The present Buckingham Palace occupies the site of the old Mulberry Gardens, which were planted by James I to encourage the growth of silk in England. The enterprise was a failure and the gardens became a public recreation ground.

Westminster's Founder

Westminster Abbey was begun in 604 by Sebert, King of the East Saxons, who had left paganism and embraced Christianity.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Mysterious Stranger*

By LE PELLEY

HELLO YOUNG FELLOW— I UNDERSTAND YOU'RE THE LAD THAT CAN TELL ME WHERE I MIGHT FIND THIS HARKAM JAARS —
OH, NO SIR.
COME NOW—IT'S VERY IMPORTANT THAT I FIND HIM
BUT I COULDN'T SAY WHERE HE MIGHT BE
SAY, MARMADUKE— A MAN HAS BEEN ASKING ME ALL MORNING WHERE HE CAN FIND HARKAM JAARS
A FELLOW HAS BEEN ASKING ME TOO, THIS AFTERNOON! A MAN IN A TRENCH-COAT.....
I ALMOST WISH WE HADN'T MET HARKAM JAARS —!
YES—WITH A WHOLE UNIVERSE TO CHOOSE FROM, WHY DID HE HAVE TO LAND IN WILLOWVILLE!
SOAP
BASEB
PRAC

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Choosy Landlord*

By CARMACK

That Boss of mine certainly puzzles me sometimes—
For instance, the other day he worked hours making a cute little bird house which he hung up in a tree.
And today I saw two little birds looking it over and they were chirping away as though they liked it a lot—
Well, sir—when the Boss came along and saw them, he shoo-ed them away in a hurry!
Now how can a pup figure out a thing like that?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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• Editorials •

History Need Not Repeat

The World's Week

A FAMOUS book traces much of the world's history through fifteen decisive battles. Perhaps a more illuminating effort to simplify the tremendous story of the nations could be centered on diplomacy and told in terms of decisive weeks. One of those surely was a certain seven days in January of 1906 when Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, British Prime Minister, authorized "the beginning of military conversations between the British and French general staffs with a view to concerted action in the event of war."

There more than at any one point was the essential alignment of the World War determined. In the week just passed, the British Government has again authorized such a concert of plans with the French and Belgian military staffs. Will historians of 1966 see in this action a similar significance?

Of the 1906 conversations, Winston Churchill has written:

> This was a step of profound significance and of far-reaching reactions. Henceforward the relations of the two staffs became increasingly intimate and confidential. The minds of our military men were definitely turned into a particular channel. Mutual trust grew continually in one set of military relationships, mutual precautions in the other.

Is the task of charting the political course of Europe again being placed in the hands of the generals? It would appear that strong-arm, *fait-accompli* methods have been answered in kind. Diplomacy has long carried a gun; now it has gone to camp—two camps. Can statesmanship and conciliation still regain control and turn the thoughts of the people from forts and strategy to trade and peaceful development? In announcing the plans for military conversations, Capt. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Minister, is careful to say that they "will be purely technical in character and will not increase our political obligations."

Of the 1906 conversations, Mr. Churchill says:

> However explicitly the two governments might agree and affirm to each other that no national or political engagement was involved in these technical discussions, the fact remained that they constituted an exceedingly potent tie.

The occasion which produced these conversations was the Algeciras incident precipitated by Germany. As Mr. Churchill remarks, "Algeciras was a milestone on the road to Armageddon." Will the Rhineland incident and Britain's active alignment with the French military system this week prove to be a milestone on the road to another Armageddon?

There is no need to be alarmist about this situation. History never repeats itself exactly. However remarkable may be the similarities of the last few years and the years before 1914, no sound observer would claim that conditions are precisely the same. Two large differences are especially apparent: Germany is weaker and is virtually isolated, while in all the peoples memory of the last war's sacrifices and futilities is still fresh. Yet it might be well to take the striking parallel between the circumstances of the 1906 and 1936 military conversations and arrangements of France and Britain as another call to active and effective peacemaking. History need not repeat itself. But statesmanship must recapture control from the generals. The thoughts of men must turn from fear of war to recapture conciliation and cooperation.

Doing Civil Service a Service

THE good turn done the citizens of the United States by those organizations which have worked for the extension of the merit system for appointment of federal employees deserves another. This time it is the citizens' turn to do the good turn by insisting that their representatives at Washington support current efforts to include first, second, and third class postmasterships in the merit system.

Some of these efforts are crystallized in the Ramspeck Bill which would take appointments of these three classes of postmasters out of the political spoilsman's hands. The National League of Women Voters, which is backing the Ramspeck Bill, has pointed out in an analysis that the postmasterships to be brought under the civil service rules by it "constitute one of the largest groups of employees in permanent agencies of the Federal Government" now exempt from merit system provisions.

Of course the usual political objections are being raised against this bill. Republicans naturally are not enthusiastic about the prospect of making the Democratic appointments into permanent jobs. And perhaps more than the usual objections are in order at this time. The present Administration has been unusually blatant in its application of political patronage, despite President Roosevelt's early lip service to the merit system's cause. The appointments supervised by Postmaster General Farley frankly have had little relation to the appointees' ability, and thoughtful citizens of both parties must be hesitant about "covering in" without discrimination all those whose jobs were simply bought with their political support in the last presidential election.

However, it is through the "covering in" process that previous advances for the civil service have been made. But the Ramspeck Bill would not simply "cover in" those now in office regardless of their ability. It would at least make certain that some qualification was possessed by the appointee by subjecting him to a noncompetitive examination. This provision, though no guarantee that those best fitted for the positions will hold them, nevertheless would prevent the totally unfit from remaining in postmasterships. Moreover the provision for examination is actually a step in advance of former methods of extending the merit system.

More might be asked. It has been suggested, for instance, that the incumbents be required to take competitive examinations at the close of their four-year terms. Such examinations would assure the country of a better personnel in the post office, but whether the proposal could buck the political opposition it would arouse is a question. The task of educating public opinion to the necessity of vigorous action against the spoliation of government services by the spoils system is not sufficiently advanced to warrant the turning down of any measure which will permanently extend the merit system.

The Price They Pay

THE Council of Moderation—an organization of sincere temperance advocates, to which distillers, wine makers and brewers proffered support—having passed completely out of the picture, alcoholic beverage makers have stopped pussyfooting.

Incredible as it seems, many temperance leaders "fell for" the plaintive appeals of the liquor interests for the repeal of prohibition. "Protect the country's youth from the speakeasy and the bootlegger" was the wail which wrung the hearts of those who too easily forgot that no good thing ever came from the bung of a whisky barrel or the barroom tap.

And this is what has been done so far: Beer advertising in 1935, says the New York Sun, increased about 21 per cent in the newspapers of America and the advertising lineage during the same period jumped 18,000,000 lines, or an increase over 1934 of more than 100 per cent.

Where are the vows of yesteryear? Where is the touching solicitude for youth? Listen to the Brewers' Journal in an article entitled "What About the Next Five Years?":

> Put beer into the picture of every social and recreative activity of the American people, especially those of youth.

See the half-page display advertisements in metropolitan newspapers picturing young men of collegiate age drinking with fathers who purr the "noble," the "mellow," and the "loyal" virtues of somebody's whisky.

Then remember that for this advertising the drinker is paying the price in more ways than one.

APPROXIMATELY 27,000,000 pounds of canned meat conserved by the Government during the severe drought of 1934 is being fed to flood relief victims of 1936. Literal preparation for a rainy day.

A King of Comedy

DR. A. C. ALINGTON, former headmaster of Eton, recalls that when he and the present Archbishop of Canterbury were both Fellows of All Souls College, Oxford, the latter dignitary used to sing "Come back to us. Charlie, the king of us all" in a rich, deep voice. Charlie, in the person of Mr. Chaplin, has at last responded to the appeal, and his popularity, in London at any rate, suggests that his sovereignty is at least as undisputed as was that of the Young Pretender. Alone of the great stars of the early cinema, he still holds a lofty position in the cinema skies, and there is much discussion as to what is the secret of his enduring success.

From this discussion three main points have emerged. Many films appear to suffer from a lack of certainty of direction. The author has one idea about them, the producer another, and the leading actors a third, and the resulting collaboration is not always free from that artistic wobbling which invariably results when too many cooks take a hand in preparing the broth. There is nothing of this in Mr. Chaplin's films. His author never disagrees with his star, nor his composer with his producer, for they are all one and the same person.

Again, Mr. Chaplin, running the dangers of monotony, reaps the rewards of consistency. Other players, changing their characterizations with their producers, often disappoint their followers by not giving exactly what is expected of them. Not so Mr. Chaplin, who always plays the same character.

Lastly, this character, the Tramp, the weak thing of this world who invariably confounds the things that are mighty, is one of profound philosophical significance. He stands for something universal in human experience, as do the great figures of drama and fiction, and in consequence has a perennial vitality.

Life Among the Eskimos

Book News of the Day

MOST men who write about the arctic picture it in terms of territorial conquest. To Peter Freuchen it is more than a wilderness of ice and snow. He sees it in terms of people. The story of his life in Greenland: ARCTIC ADVENTURE. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $3.50) is one of the finest books ever written about the frozen north.

The author has mapped his share of that white wilderness in the thirty years since he forsook his college studies in Copenhagen and signed on with Mylius-Erichsen in the bark Danmark. The First Thule Expedition's crossing of the North Greenland Icecap was worthy of a Peary or a Nansen. Mr. Freuchen was the navigator on that hazardous journey.

But his stories of life among the Eskimos surpass accounts of his geographical exploits. The author was junior partner, so to speak, of Knud Rasmussen, the Danish explorer. Rasmussen was a grand fellow. His mother was a Greenland Eskimo and he had a way with those strange people that made him an authority on arctic ethnology. Freuchen himself "went native," marrying a Smith Sound Eskimo woman. In this way he became one of them, learned their legends and their customs, and he writes about them with graphic detail. More than 100 photographs enrich the story of a race whose one unceasing occupation is to supply itself with food and clothing.

The author's occasional references to Admiral Peary and Dr. Cook are especially interesting in the light of recent attempts by the latter to revive his claim as discoverer of the North Pole. Some have sought to discredit Peary by emphasizing mistakes in his discoveries and observations. Although he was the one who proved the nonexistence of Peary Channel, Mr. Freuchen observes:

"It is true that he was wrong about the channel, but he made a fine survey, and anyone would have believed as he did. Every geographical formation points to the existence of a channel, as it does also from the icecap. If it had not been for Peary's work and experience we should never have been able to do what we did. I felt vastly inferior, and grateful to him for the souvenirs he had left us. The few matches that lay exposed for twenty years, the footprints of the man himself, the stones he had touched and built with became dearer to me than the countless stories I had heard of him and the many books written by and about him."

Among the Eskimos he encountered at his fur trading post in Thule or on arctic trails, Mr. Freuchen found that "Peary is their idol, and Dr. Cook denounced for reasons that have nothing to do with his alleged trip to the Pole." H. T.

After the Jam Jar Is Empty

To Bed by Candlelight

MY GUEST admired the chesterfield that turns into a bed and the various other contraptions which help one room to do the work of two. "But your lighting is inconvenient," she criticized; "that drop light must be very uncomfortable when you want to read in bed, and the switch is away over by the door, I notice. Don't you find that tiresome?"

"No, I told her; "you see, I always go to bed by candlelight."

She looked positively shocked.

"You mean to tell me that you've never thought of having a wall plug fixed? You must order one at once, then I'll give you a pretty little table lamp. Look, here's the very place for it."

She went to work with measure, pencil and paper, figuring out exactly where the wall plug should be. I was grateful for her kindly thought; but that wall plug will not be fixed into my room. I would not exchange my candlelight at bedtime for the finest lamp in the world.

* * *

A candle is a magic wand that weaves a thousand spells; but to learn the enchantment you must be alone with its yellow radiance, just before falling asleep.

I discovered this secret many years ago in the attic bedroom of a Scottish farmhouse. There, as children, tucked into bed under the sloping roof, we were allowed to keep the candle burning till Mamma came to say good night. Drowsy and comfortable, I used to watch the flame stir in the draft from the open door. It threw whimsical shadows on the flowered wallpaper. The dripping wax formed quaint shapes on the pink china sconce. Even the smell of hot wax had a fascination all its own. To this day it can evoke for me a picture of that room below the roof whence the golden flame of childhood was to cast a glamour across the years and over many wandering roads.

Now, I light another candle in another small room in a British Columbian home.

Night moves softly among the alders and maples of the bush behind this house. Through the unshaded window, above my desk, stars watch from a quiet sky.

I unfold blankets and prepare my chesterfield bed. Then I light the candle. This action is prelude to such a delightful moment that I prolong it childishly. I turn my back to the room and touch the switch on the wall. Darkness falls around me, for, at first, by contrast, the candle gives forth but a feeble glimmer. I stand by the window, breathing the fresh night air. A faint breeze drifts through the room. The light behind me flickers, then steadies and grows stronger. At last I turn round. The candle's beam does not reach any one of the four corners of the room. A soft, bloomy darkness, therefore, surrounds the pool of jonquil yellow light which ripples over familiar objects with quickening enchantment and reveals unsuspected beauty in each one.

The dancing flame is reflected in the water of a bowl from which stems of plum blossom rise. Three white petals have fallen. They float on the reflected light.

* * *

There is a brass fruit dish which is so old that it really belongs with rush lights or with crude iron lamps. But the fruit dish and my candle are good friends. Below this mellow radiance the ancient brass warms and glows, revealing a deep alloy of gold.

* * *

Over a color print of Fujiyama the candlelight wavers, seeking that ethereal secret which Fuji never tells. Shadows on the steep slopes shift and change. The snowy peak shimmers into iridescent tints. Am I really still looking at a print hung on a study wall? Or is this not a certain far-off window from which I used to watch the colors change on Fuji's snow?

When dreams and reality become so confused, it is time to go to sleep. When eyes are so drowsy that they can no longer watch the light, the glint of old brass grows dim and floating petals almost disappear.

With an effort I lift my head and extinguish the candle flame. For a moment a red spark glows. Then even that vanishes, one with the beauty and enchantment of jonquil yellow light.

J. S. G.

North . . South . . East . . West

Peeking Under the Lid

By Frank L. Perrin

MANY of us, and perhaps most of us, flatter ourselves by the belief that actually we are specialists in a way, or that we are more or less expert diagnosticians when it comes to analyzing our own as well as our neighbors' problems, whether social, economic or what not. Really, it must be admitted, we could easily be convicted on a charge of egotism. But this is not indictable, either as a misdemeanor or as a breach of the peace. We should be grateful for that. But in justice to ourselves most of us would be forced to admit that we are too much inclined to make the affairs of our neighbors our own affairs. Wisely we refrain from proffering the advice we deem ourselves so capable of giving. We have learned this much from experience.

Entirely separated from the New England areas invaded by the recent floods, there are cities and towns in which there has become apparent in recent months a distinct and encouraging revival of building, especially of homes. The temptation is to analyze the motive which has prompted this spontaneous movement. Each development, it may be assured, has been discussed or is being discussed by the householders, whether owners or renters, in the immediate neighborhood. And perhaps many of those most inquisitive or most troubled are striving to protect slim equities in houses which they have felt they would gladly sell at a considerable loss.

* * *

It is encouraging to realize, as one certainly cannot fail to do at a time like this, that the belief in prosperity is just as contagious as the belief in poverty. Prices are higher when people want to buy, and people want to buy when prices are higher. No doubt it is this kink in popular thinking, or this phase of a pervading mass impulse which just now is affecting a rising market in the common stocks of many of the larger producing industries and being reflected, quite naturally, in higher prices for building materials and desirable real estate.

There is, at the moment, as always in times of rising prosperity, the possibly unexpressed hope that a dollar invested today will grow into two dollars tomorrow or next week. Into the consciousness of many thoughtful persons the belief has insinuated itself that with some not remote turn of the wheel of fortune inflated dollars will double the value of their tangible investments. They do not stop to consider the disillusioning fact that two cheap dollars are worth no more in their pockets, at the bank, or at the store, than a single dollar before the process of inflation was applied.

There is, unquestionably, the need for more and better houses. Neither building nor replacements have kept pace with the demand, despite the low rate at which building loans have been offered. But until quite recent months, at least in the more populous areas of the eastern and New England states, the determination to meet that need has not been manifested. Even now, as is quite apparent, the quality and character of this new construction vary with the varying nature of the different areas or neighborhoods.

* * *

Thus it is that in those zones or sections where, by agreement, reasonable or unreasonable restrictions have been imposed regarding the size, character and cost of houses, the demand for building lots still remains more or less inactive. The prospect of inflation, happily still remote, fails to influence the speculative builder when the stakes are large and the chances great.

It is entirely reasonable to suspect that in the future, especially if the threatened inflation is avoided, that the promoters of new residential areas, no matter how attractive the location may be, will be somewhat more cautious in imposing restrictive barriers as to pattern and price. The conservative, established neighborhood is attractive, but only to persons who are themselves conservative and who regard themselves as reasonably established. But even they are bound to discover that isolation does not insure them against the certain depreciation of physical values which comes with the years.

And yet these same conservative investors must, if possible, especially in those times when inflation is threatened, safeguard their own equities. Their investment, for instance, it made because of the imposed provision that homes in that particular area shall represent, in material and labor, a certain specified dollar outlay. And yet he cannot by any known means insure himself against the invasion of houses which may eventually be erected in compliance with the established dollar measuring rod, but paid for in dollars inflated to twice or thrice their former theoretical or actual value.

It may be, after all, that it is prudent, and reasonably wise, to concern ourselves to some extent in the affairs of our communities and neighborhoods.

The Wide Horizon

How Halt the War Machine?

By William Henry Chamberlin

TOKYO

JAPAN is still reeling from the greatest shock its national life has sustained since the earthquake of 1923. The outbreak of fighting in Manchuria had no such formidable internal repercussions and the much discussed events of May, 1932, when Premier Inukai was killed and several abortive terrorist demonstrations were carried out by young officers and a group of insurgent farmers from Mito, constitute a very minor "incident" by comparison with what occurred on Feb. 26.

One proof of this is the very different reaction of the authorities in the matter of censorship. The story of what happened on May 15 could be cabled abroad almost immediately, without hindrance. The strictest censorship was enforced from the morning of Feb. 26 until the afternoon of Feb. 29, when rebel troops laid down their arms. Despite intervals of relaxation, it is doubtful whether half of the material which correspondents tried to cable got farther than the censor's office.

In reviewing the story of such a political earthquake, the inevitable interrogatives are, What? How? Why?

* * *

The movement went far beyond the assassinations. The insurgents occupied a number of important public buildings in the heart of Tokyo, including the Diet, War Ministry and Metropolitan Police Board. They were in immediate proximity to the Imperial Palace; and if they had possessed a definite plan for a *coup d'état* it is quite conceivable that on the first morning they might have seized the Palace and extorted sanction for a Cabinet of their own choosing.

But they confined themselves to distributing a declaration, signed by one of their leaders, Captain Nonaka, which, according to the Government's official statement, declared as their aim "the extermination at this moment of great crisis at home and abroad of the arch-traitors who are destroying the national polity, such as the statesmen close to the Throne, military cliques, financial magnates, bureaucrats and members of political parties." Other unofficial reports state that the insurgents put forward five demands: destruction of the money power in politics, establishment of a controlled national economy, the release of Lieutenant Colonel Aizawa, who assassinated the Assistant War Minister last August, the abolition of parliamentarism, and war with Russia.

The authorities were markedly unwilling to take drastic measures against the insurgents, partly because two foreign Embassies, the American and the German, and several important public buildings were in the line of fire, partly because the reaction of the troops to an order to fire on Japanese fellow-soldiers was not altogether predictable.

So much for the manner of the insurrection. The question immediately arises: How was this possible? Although no official information is available, there is strong reason to believe that the spark which touched off the outbreak was an order of the troops to proceed to Manchoukuo, which was accompanied by a special issue of arms and ammunition. The junior officers, who had long been in a ferment of dissatisfaction with the supposed lack of national spirit and subservience to capitalists of the leading members of the Government, felt that it was a case of "now or never"—and carried the troops with them.

* * *

While the outbreak has been suppressed, its effect is bound to be profound and far-reaching. It has caused a sweeping reorganization of the Cabinet and, although no outstanding reactionaries have been appointed to important posts, there is every indication that the new Cabinet will be obliged to walk warily and to concede more to the army and navy in the matter of increased appropriations. It is grimly significant of the tension and instability of Japanese political life that of the last four Premiers, Hamaguchi, Inukai, Saito and Okada, the first three were assassinated and Okada only escaped by chance.

Popular reaction to this political earthquake was curiously mixed. There was a perceptible sense of national humiliation, of distaste for discussing the matter with foreigners; and this probably accounts for the severity of the censorship. The ordinary shopkeeper or taxi driver was instinctively on the defensive if one asked his opinion; his frequent reply was: "Well, other countries have assassinations too." There was a good deal of sympathy with the idealism of the insurgents, even in quarters where their violent methods and extreme nationalism were condemned.

I overheard a dialogue between two Japanese journalists which seems to present very well the dilemma of the new Government.

"We must curb the military," said one. "Otherwise this sort of thing will land us in hopeless anarchy."

"Yes," said the other. "But who can curb them? Most of the young officers feel very much like the men of Feb. 26, so far as it's a matter of disliking capitalists, liberals and bureaucrats."

Who will bell the military cat? There is Japan's fateful question of the moment.